STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,924—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th July
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Toque	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 21th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Cragliatto	5,900	23th Oct., 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliatto	5,900	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible] Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,150 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London ; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates ; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES
FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers,

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90 ; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175 ; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500 ; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950 ; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose Income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Bombay, July, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., COOPER LANDING COMPANY, and RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co. will be REMOVED from "Alice Buildings," 31, Hornby Road, to "DADY HOUSE," 12 and 14, CHURCH GATE STREET, Second Floor, from the 27th inst.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1903

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1903 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 121, MEADOW ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

POONA RACING SEASON 1903.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS and the POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES.

The EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 25th July, and it is proposed to hold about twelve Extra Meetings during July, August, September, and October, on SATURDAYS, whenever possible, and on occasional other days.

The POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES (six days) will be held on 23rd, 26th, and 28th September, and on 1st, 3rd, and 5th October.

Rates for Season Tickets will be as follows:—

SEASON.	Poona Racing Season, i.e., Extra Meetings & Poona Races & Chases. (About 18 days.)	The Extra Meetings only. (About 12 days.)	Poona Races and Chases. (6 days.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SINGLE TICKET	50	30	25
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., two separate Tickets for one Lady and one Gentleman	60	35	30
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., four separate Tickets for three Ladies and one Gentleman	70	40	35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)	20	15	10
PRIVATE BOX to hold six persons (if available)	150	(In addition to above charges.)	

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	Rs.	SECOND ENCLOSURE	Rs. a.
TICKET (Lady only)	2	SINGLE TICKET	1 8
SINGLE TICKET	5	SOLDIERS in UNIFORM	1 0
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	6	LADY	0 8
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	8		
PRIVATE BOX (if available) to hold 6 persons (In addition to above charges.)	15		

N. B.—RESERVED Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

Tickets are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the gate.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"CAFÉ CHANTANT"
AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH JULY 1903, AT 9 P.M.

By Special Permission of Colonel H. W. BOYD, I. M. S., Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital.

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Calcutta, July, 1903.

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We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

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BOMBAY.

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DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.,
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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period .... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,579,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR.................. £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 21.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92 1/4	—	1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 9/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7/16	= —	1/16
3 months hence	24 7/8	= —	1/8
Spot in New York	54	= —	1 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 12	= +	1/2
Berlin	20 37 3/4	= —	1/4
New York Demand	48 6 1/4	= —	1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	2 7/8 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	1 3/8 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	1 5/8 pr ct	=	do

Metals :—Copper Braziers £57.
Yellow metal 6.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1d.
Wheat Club No. 1 29 3-4. July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 31 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-8. July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 31 3-4. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone steady.
Linseed Sold 37 5-8. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.
Arrivals—Steamers Santa Fe, Granthy Hall.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester dull. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·46 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·19	6·16	5·64	5·38	
+7	+7	+5	+3	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·19	5·15	5·13	5·13	5·12
+3	+4	+3	+4	+4

In New York—

Receipts	Nil	bales.
Do. last year	1,030	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do. Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of July	12·70	+ 30
Do. do. December	9·80	+ 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 7/8	+ 1-8
Futures, month of Sept	10·55	+ 20
Do. do. December	9·47	+ 10
Tone at close		steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 21st July, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,179	bales.
Wheat	2,797	cwts.
Linseed	2,587	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,050	"
Gingellyseed	576	"
Poppyseed	2,808	"
Groundnuts	19	"
Castorseed	328	"
Rice	536	"
Myrabolams	2	"
Cottonseed	1,659	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 1 2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	177
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firmer.

Cash	98·4
1st Settlement	98·4

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	7th "	6	do

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone neglected.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	10	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29	0
Club No. 1	"	28	4
Hard Red	"	23	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.

Estimated sales	6,000	Bales.
Imports	2,000	do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6·22	6·20	5·8		
+ 3	× 4	× 4		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·31	5·22	5·18	5·15	5·16
× 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	× 3
Mar.-April.				
5·15				
× 3				

COTTON—The local market continues dull with little or no business doing for Export Mills are small buyers of cheap to the lots. New Crop opened steadier and closes at Rs. 221 for Good Broach and Rs. 172 for Good Bengals.

ROUMANIA AND VEGETABLE OIL.

The Roumanian Financial Department has addressed a circular letter to the Customs officials of the country informing them that fat-stuffs and vegetable oils are to be freed from import duty, provided that the importers declare these commodities necessary in the denaturalisation required in industrial processes. The denaturalisation must be such that one measure of terpentine, mineral oil, or potash, according to the choice of the importer, and according to the necessities of the industry for which the imported article is intended, be mixed with one hundred measures of the oil or fat. Cocoanut, palm, and palm-nut oils, as they are only utilised industrially, are directly free from duty. The others declared duty free on denaturalisation are linseed, hemp, sun flower, rape, walnut, hazel-nut, mustard, castor, and all other known vegetable oils as well as olive oil.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia published a decree in February last placing several unprepared foodstuffs on her duty-free list. Amongst these are rice, flour, potatoes, and sugar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	25 7-16

M. PAUL ADAM, who is at present rusticating in Brittany, has almost completed his new play destined for the Comedie-Francaise. The play is in prose, and three acts.

A GOOD story may be recalled in connection with Mr. John Scott-Montagu, M.P., and motoring in Ireland. Some time ago—indeed, a considerable time before the Gordon Bennett Cup race was arranged—he visited Ireland with his motor, and, so far as Dublin was concerned, caused a small sensation. Then the well-known Parliamentary motorist toured westward, and in the course of his journey made a halt at a wayside inn. After a frugal meal he returned to his motor, which was surrounded by a gaping crowd. The landlord of the inn conducted the English visitor to his vehicle, and carefully and somewhat quizzically regarded it. Then, to Mr. Scott-Montagu's amazement he quietly remarked, "Bedad ! it's forty year since I had at me door an outside car o' that build."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DOBIE—June 24, at Wetheral, Cumberland, Ellen, widow of Major Herbert Main Dobie, H E I C S, 30th Madras Infantry and daughter of the late Edward Hawke Locker, F R S, F S A, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in her 84th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRLEY—July 14, at Midnapur, the wife of L Birley, of a son.

CRAIG—July 19, at Ridge Cottage, Kasauli, the wife of Mr C W Craig, Agent and Auditor, S P Railway Co, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DALY—MUIRHEAD—July 8, at St Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, by the Rev H Trevor Wheeler, Denis James Daly, Bank of Upper India, Ld, to Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of Mr J R Muirhead, A D T S, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow.

DEATHS.

D'JORDON—June 12, at Madras, of fever, Millicent Georgianna (Fairy), the dearly beloved youngest daughter of Alexander and Amelia D'Jordon, and grand-daughter of the late Franklin Rowe and Eliza Santosky D'Jordon, and great grand-daughter of James Wilson, aged 17 years, 7 months and 14 days.

ELSON—July 17, at her residence, 72 Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Samuel Pemfry Elson.

RUSSELL—June 22, at Berbera, Somali-land, of enteric fever Capt William Edward Russell, Army Veterinary Department, eldest son of the late Captain B H Russell (13th Bengal Lancers), Grantham, Lincolnshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water 10-39m., 10-30s. Low water, 3-40m., 4-35s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-20 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.

ON Sunday evening there will be a Solemn Office of the Dead at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Bhooleshwar, followed by a sermon by the Reverend Father Walrath, S J.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—It has been reported to the police that the shop of Messrs Mongini Brothers in Church Gate Street was entered by some persons last night by breaking a pane of glass in a window overlooking a sweeper's passage. Some cash was removed from a cash box, which was found to have been broken open.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Kaiser, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 23rd inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—A dead body has been found crushed under a night train two miles from Wadhwan.—Good rain has fallen all over Kathiawar. —The weather in Bhownagar continues cloudy and light showers have fallen. Yesterday the sky became overcast, and rain came down in heavy showers, measuring 1 inch, bringing up the total to 5·12. Reports received show that Talaja has received 7 inches ; Mahoowa, 7 ; Godhra, 5-80 ; and Kunkavao, 7.

CLAIM AGAINST A NAWAB.—In reference to the report of the case of Shariff Dewjee Canjee against Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan, it might be explained that Mr. Justice Russell gave the defendant a fortnight's further time to put in his written statement. In case the defendant did not file his written statement by that time, the suit is to be again placed on the board for an exparte decree on the 4th August next. Cost were directed to be costs in the cause.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Adum Dada, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit burglary in the shop of Tribhuvan Purshotam, a goldsmith in Abdul Rehman Street, It appeared that on Sunday night while Inspector Power was going his rounds he saw the accused seated near the shop. His suspicions were aroused, and so he examined the locks on the doors of the shop ; but finding them intact he proceeded further. Some time after that a policeman brought the accused to him, They went to the shop and found two holes in the wall of the shop near the place where the accused was seen seated by the Inspector. The holes were dug in such a position that the accused could have removed articles of jewellery from the shop by stretching his hand through them. He was seen digging the holes with a knife by the policeman who arrested him in the act. The knife was recovered from the accused, and the plaster removed from the wall was lying on the shop. His Worship in disposing of the case observed that the sepoy was a bit too hasty in arresting the accused. Had he allowed him some more time, he would have stolen some articles of jewellery and a charge of burglary would then have been preferred against him instead of one of an attempt only. He sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ABDUCTION AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ismailkhan Mahomedkhan, a dock labourer, was charged by Inspector Sullivan with having in his possession some gold and silver ornaments suspected to be stolen property. It appeared that the accused was an old offender and had no fixed place of residence. He was arrested on Saturday afternoon while trying to dispose of a gold earring to a Marwari in Bhendi Bazar. He told the Marwari that the ornament belonged to his daughter and he had to sell it as he wanted money to perform some ceremony. The accused stated in his defence that he found the articles in a tin-box on the Chowpatty beach while returning from a theatre on Saturday morning. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—The accused was further charged with abducting a Hindu boy, named Babaji Bandu, aged nine years, and with theft. The boy lived with his father Bandu Lakoba, a coppersmith, in Khoja Street. The accused took the boy to one Shanker, a goldsmith in Bazar Gate Street, paid the latter one anna, and asked him to remove the wristlets from the boy's hands. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also ordered to receive thirty stripes, and to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kulsambi, a Mahomedan woman, charged Fakira Shiva, and Sundri with assault. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, and Mr. Abdul Karim, barrister-at-law, defended the second and the third accused. It appeared that on the 4th instant about midnight as the complainant with another woman named Mariam was on her way home from Ghogari Mohola the third accused met her. She asked the complainant to accompany her to a certain house in the street, but the latter refused to go with her. Upon this the other accused came out of a house close by and the first accused gave her a blow on the left eye. This caused a bleeding wound and the complainant fell down on the ground at a push from the second accused. She was then kicked and struck with fists. Mariam the companion of the complainant shouted out for the police. On seeing the police the first and the third accused ran up the stairs of a house in the vicinity, but the second accused, who was held fast by Mariam was arrested. The complainant was then removed to the hospital for treatment. His worship, in disposing of the case, observed that the first accused appeared to be a brutal coward in assaulting the complainant. He convicted him and the second accused of assault and sentenced the first to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was convicted of abetment of assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and to pay Rs. 2 for costs.

MR. MACAULIFFE left Simla on Monday for Mussoorie, where he intends to complete the work of revising his English translations of Sikh sacred literature. He will probably proceed on a lecturing tour in the cold weather, addressing various Singh Sabhas and other similar bodies in the Punjab on the subject of the Sikh Scriptures. After a visit of research to the Deccan, which is associated with the history of some of the Sikh Gurus, he will sail for England, where further work awaits him in connection with the same task.

PRESENTATION AT KOLHAPUR.

THE CORONATION MEDALS.

A Darbar was held on the evening of Saturday, the 18th instant at the Residency, Kolhapur, for the purpose of a presentation of gold and silver Coronation Medals. Among those present were his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Captains Burke and Ferris, the Chiefs of Mudhol, Miraj Sr, Jamkhandi and Kurundwad Jr., the Kolhapur Feudatory Chiefs of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal Sr and Jr., Kapshi and the Sarlashkar Bahadur, the Administrators of Sangli and Miraj Jr., the members of his Highness's Council, European and American ladies and gentlemen and other Officers and Sardars of Kolhapur. The Residency Hall was tastefully decorated and all were in their seats by a quarter to nine. At 9 P.M, the Maharaja arrived and a guard of honour from the Kolhapur Infantry drawn up at the Residency porch presented arms. Col. Ferris received his Highness and conducted him to his seat on the dais. The Darbar presented a brilliant appearance, and the presence of the ladies added an additional charm to the scene. Col. Ferris opened the proceedings with the following speech :—"Your Highness, Sir Gangadharrav and Sardars.—I have asked you here this evening for the purpose of performing, under the orders of Government, the agreeable function of presenting to your Highness and others the Coronation Medal struck in commemoration of the great Darbar held in Delhi in January last. These medals are presented under instructions from H. E. the Viceroy to those alone who attended the ceremony, and the designated recipients are, your Highness and Sir Gangadharrav, Chief of Miraj Senior, who will receive gold medals, and your Highness's brother, the Chief of Kagal Sr., who will receive a silver medal. In addition, 3 silver medals have been alloted for presentation to Sardars of your Highness, the choice of whom rests with you, and I am informed by the Divan that that choice has fallen upon the Pant Amatya Chief of Bavda, the Senapati, Chief of Kapshi, and on your Highness's uncle, the Chief of Kagal Jr., and I congratulate these Chiefs upon the honour which this decoration and your Highness has secured for them. It affords me considerable satisfaction that it has devolved upon me to perform the pleasing function of this evening, for I have known all the recipients from their childhood upwards and I may say that in the matter of the adoption of your Highness, and of my friend Sir Gangadharrav of Miraj, I took a humble part in influencing the results and I have lived to see the bud of promise blossom into the flower of success. Were my old friend, your revered father Abasaheb, Chief of Kagal, now alive, his heart would swell with pride to see the position in the world and in the minds of men that his sons occupy. This has been a memorable year for Kolhapur and the S. M. C. ; your Highness as the living representative of the old Maratha Empire took your place at Delhi among the exalted Princes of India and received a special mark of distinction from our gracious King at the hands of his Royal brother, while you, Sir Gangadharrav had the proud privilege of representing at the great Darbar the loyal body of Feudatories, the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, who in you were honoured by your decoration and Knighthood. In the future that lies before you, I trust that even greater honour may be in store for your Highness, and I would only add for myself and on behalf of all present that I wish you, my friend Sir Gangadharrav and the Sardars, who are receiving the medal to-night a long life in which to wear them in memory of your loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of our gracious King. It only now remains for me to carry out the orders of Government and present you with the medals."

At the end of the address the speaker pinned the gold medals to the breasts of his Highness the Maharaja and Sir Gangadharrav Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj, and the silver medals on those of the other recipient.

His Highness replied as follows :—

On behalf of myself, my brother and the Sardars, who have had the honour of being presented with Coronation medals to-night, I have to express to you, Col. Ferris, my sincere gratitude and pleasure at the honour received at your hands. The pleasure is heightened by the fact that this delightful function has been performed by one who is a personal friend of my family and especially of my revered father, the late Regent ; and whose acquaintance with and interest in Kholapur dates from a period even anterior to my birth. We all appreciate this mark of his Majesty's gracious regard for us as the medals will serve as souvenirs not only of the auspicious event of their Majesty's Coronation, but also of the great Darbar which witnessed the unique spectacle of the Rulers of the different States in this country assembled together under one roof with the common object of doing honour to his Majesty the King-Emperor. I had the privilege of attending the grand coronation ceremony in England, and both on that occasion and at Delhi, I felt very proud to be a member of the vast British Empire which under a wise Providence has sprung into existence for the good of humanity. The medals presented to-day will always put us in mind of the noble Sovereign that adorns the throne of the Empire, and encourage us all to follow in our humble spheres the example of our beloved Monarch. In conclusion I request you, Colonel Ferris, kindly to convey our loyal and respectful thanks to his Gracious Majesty for the most welcome presents we have received to-day."

At the end of the reply, his Highness was enthusiastically cheered. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, attar and pan, and the party then adjourned to the Residency Drawing Room, where the company passed a pleasant half hour.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Judgment and for further hearing.

525,02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hassan bin Shaik Ahmed Mukha vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Mukha—Sorabjee and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advanee S and N Co Ld vs Lakshmishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaikorebai widow vs Galchund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgement.

750,02—Little and Co—Esmalji Ebramji and others vs S Rassoridin and others—D D Romer—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

170,03—Payne and Co—Samji Dana vs Mulji Naran and others

740,22—Bhaishanker K and G—Amritlal Bhuderbhoy vs Sunderdas Cursondas Vallabdas—Edgelow G and W.

194,93—Edgelow G and W—Krishnabai Oghanram vs Gujarbai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

303-11505 01—Crawford D and Co—Gi dhur Shamjee and an other vs Tribhoovandas Lalcobhoy and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

52-03—Wadia and G—Jivaji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.

757,02—Thakardas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Soloman—Payne and Co.

759,02—Mansookhlal J and N—Narotam Anandji vs Gopaldas Shamji and another—R P Mehta.

37,03—Smetham B N—Gangabesher Girdharilal vs Tullachand Hookumchand and others—Maganlal and J

56,03—Little and Co—The New Pachura Mafg Co Ld vs Bai Balabai widow and others—B Raghovaya.

103,03—Thakurdas and Co—Hassum Ubay Visram and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Sorabjee D and J

108,03—Little and Co—Walter Sunwell and another vs Mohandas Dwarkadas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

133,03—Craigie Lard O—Oordhandas Khattaw and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.

133,03—M B Chotia—Valibai widow vs Sorabai widow—Payne and Co.

235,01—Payne and Co—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Haridas Purshotum and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

6403—Thakordas and Co—Fazulbhoy Visram and others vs Sadan and Trimbuk Kale and other—R P Mehta

878,01—Mantri B and N—Jugjivan Luxmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchand and others—Unwalla and P.

93,03—Little and Co—Chatcorbhuj Morarjee vs Dhurmoobai widow and another vs Balksan V N Kirtiker.

15,03—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassum Joosub and others vs Noordin Shaik Adam and others—Little and Co.

7303—Payne and Co—N C Macl od vs Pranjivandas Calliandas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—For postponement.

25,03—Tyabji D and Co—Jairamdas Guneshdas vs Zamonlal Kishorilal—Malvi H and M.

145,03—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhan Ramjivandas vs Makipatrao Keshawrao Achharia and others—Malvi H and M.

164,03—Nanu and H—Dady Rostomjee Dady vs Madhuram Mathooradas—Tyabji D and Co.

168,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrosji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—Pestonji and R.

317,99—Mirza and M—Sayed Mahomed bin Sayed Ahmed vs Samsudin Amrudin—Sorabjee and J.

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and O.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Wednesday :—Another depression is forming at the head of the bay, where the barometer has fallen briskly. Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and pressure in North-West India is lowest to-day in the south of the Punjab. Rain has decreased in Assam and Bengal owing to the formation of a new depression, and no rain has fallen in the west of the Punjab, but it has been general in the east of the Punjab and Rajputana, Guzerat, the United Provinces, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and has increased to some extent in the West Coast, Berar and Burma. The most important falls are Tavoy and Roorkee, 5 inches ; Moulmein, 4 ; Purnea, Surat, Ahmedabad, Balasore, 3, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Allahabad, Mainpuri, Hyderabad in Sind, and Sambhar 2. Depression at the head of the bay is likely to remain almost stationary and develop during the next 24 hours. Moderate rain is probable in Burma, lower Bengal, and Orissa, but rain will be comparatively light in Assam and the greater part of Bengal, and will decrease in the United Provinces and Rajputana, Light to moderate rain will probably continue along the Upper India hills, in Gujarat, and the West Coast, and rain may increase to some extent in the Central Provinces and Central India. Showers are probable in the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplande, In.	Cts.	Fort, In.	Cs.	Colaba, In.	Cts.
Previously registered	47	12	43	51	43	49	46	36
Wednesday, 22nd July	0	76	1	50	0	42	0	42
Total	47	88	45	01	43	91	46	78
Total fall to July 22, 1902	18	23	24	82	23	48	23	52
Total fall to July 22, 1901	53	99	46	02	49	17	42	80

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 22nd July	2	41

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 22ND JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·412	NE	5	99·0	82·4	72	...	0·0	— 0·00
Jask	29·453	Calm.	5	101·2	87·2	41	...	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat	29·44	SE	2	95·3	89·0	59	...	0·03	— 0·37
Aden	29·617	NE	11	91·8	83·8	65	...	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·433	E	4	92·4	77·9	93	...	2·15	— 4·07
Sirsa	29·404	SSE	16	89·3	78·1	91	0·75	2·65	— 1·96
Delhi	29·433	Calm	1	85·2	77·8	93	1·12	4·89	— 5·31
Agra	29·447	SE	6	88·0	78·4	87	0·10	3·59	— 7·19
Cawnpore	29·481	SE	1	82·3	77·1	96	0·43	4·14	— 7·80
Allahabad	29·403	E	3	83·1	78·1	95	1·53	5·08	— 9·48
Jhansi	29·483	SW	5	86·2	79·2	85	0·75	7·25	— 7·37
Jacobabad	29·433	Calm	4	104·4	77·	85	1·41	2·45	+ 1·45
Karachi	29·467	WSW	13	92·4	83·	86	...	3·56	+ 0·45
Jeypore	29·455	SE	2	85·1	76·1	93	0·69	5·01	— 3·76
Ajmere	29·481	Calm	4	82·4	77·	95	0·10	4·12	— 3·92
Deesa	29·565	W	12	85·1	75·	95	0·57	7·55	— 2·3
Ahmedabad	29·488	WSW	4	83·2	75·	90	2·76	8·11	— 17·64
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·818	SSW	25	80·0	74·	91	5·32	13·24	— 2·19
Dwarka	29·51	WSW	31	83·9	81·2	83	0·16	18·04	— 8·71
Rajkot	29·723	WSW	18	83·9	72·8	93	1·05	5·36	— 2·73
Bhavnagar	29·529	SW	11	87·0	[illegible]	87	0·23	5·03	+ 4·44
Veraval	29·750	W	32	83·0	75·8	83	0·29	13·80	— 4·65
Neemuch	29·467	WSW	15	87·0	74·	90	...	6·28	— 1·64
Indore	29·731	NW	8	84·3	72·1	91	0·03	10·89	— 1·26
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·533	WNW	5	82·9	75·6	81	...	12·45	— 10·63
Hoshangabad	29·549	SW	8	90·2	76·	89	0·02	3·11	— 15·3
Khandwa	29·543	S	4	87·7	74·6	89	...	5·16	— 6·93
Raipur	29·553	SW	15	84·3	73·5	90	...	12·43	— 7·45
Nagpur	29·577	W	7	85·2	75·	82	0·01	14·27	— 4·99
Amraoti	29·568	WSW	11	85·1	72·5	86	1·16	12·14	— 2·14
Akola	29·575	SW	6	88·0	72·8	83	0·77	10·25	— 3·01
Surat	29·559	SW	10	81·5	75·	91	3·01	14·32	— 8·03
Malegaon	29·585	WNW	13	87·9	74·	75	...	7·6.	— 0·42
Bombay	29·644	W	13	86·8	76·8	10	1·32	53·71	— 1·77
Poona	29·69	W	16	79·1	71·1	87	0·15	8·47	— 1·26
Ahmednagar	29·638	WSW	15	83·3	70·4	82	0·02	16·31	+ 9·06
Aurangabad	29·622	SW	14	82·8	69·7	85	0·12	7·99	...
Sholapur	29·614	SW	21	89·2	71·	72	...	12·14	+ 4·68
Ratnagiri	29·613	WSW	16	83·3	75·4	95	0·86	57·20	+ 0·25
Bijapur	29·671	WSW	16	86·4	70·	80	...	9·20	+ 4·14
Belgaum	29·698	SW	33	74·3	66·8	95	0·65	17·15	— 2·23
Marmugoa	29·735	NW	16	87·0	75·	89	1·0	57·3	+ 10·35
Karwar	29·744	S	8	83·2	75·5	82	1·53	76·11	+ 11·06
Mangalore	29·781	WNW	9	86·9	75·	85	0·76	64·44	+ 1·05
Calicut	29·834	SSW	8	85·2	74·7	91	1·08	58·50	— 2·18
Cochin	29·852	W		86·3	75·6	82	0·14	51·31	+ 7·40
Bangalore	29·789	SW	17	84·3	67·3	81	...	4·87	— 0·95
Secunderabad	29·651	W	17	85·1	61·5	79	...	5·63	— 4·35
Masulipatam	29·687	WNW	11	91·1	79·1	75	...	15·81	+ 6·79
Bellary	29·631	WSW	26	95·0	74·	64	...	5·42	+ 2·51
Cuddapah	29·695	NW	6	95·7	77·9	59	...	15·27	— 4·36
Madras	29·712	WSW	7	98·5	80·6	59	...	3·16	— 1·79
Coimbatore	29·782	W	9	83·9	[illegible]	80	...	2·85	— 0·31
Trichinopoly	29·750	Calm	12	97·1	78·	62	..	1·93	— 0·4
Negapatam	29·731	W	8	96·7	80·0	65	..	2·05	— 0·64
Colombo	29·856	SW	6	89·0	76·5	8	...	0·12	— 2·80

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls ;—J J H =2·25 (37·77) G T H =1·50 (37·86) ; St G H= ; 1·55 (35·76) ; C P= 1·32 (35·71)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country and is now below normal.

Winds are south-westerly or westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in the Bombay Presidency. Dwarka, Jamnagar and Veraval report a severe gale.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature show a large defect in Gujarat, the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana, while those of the minimum are small. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 87° at Jask to 670 at Belgaum.

Could and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country and humidity changes are generally small.

Rain has fallen along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Gujarat, Berar, the United Provinces, Punjab and Rajputana. The principal amounts are 5·32" at Jamnagar, 3·04" at Surat, 2·76" at Ahmedabad and between one and two inches at Karwar, Calicut, Bombay, Rajkot, Amraoti and Delhi.

Weather is about normal along the West Coast and more rain is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st July 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·612
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·926
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of wind.*	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	410
Fall of Rain	1·91
Total fall during month	18·83
" " year	46·54
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 22nd July	0·16

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SOUTHPORT is making elaborate arrangements for the reception of the British Association, which meets there this year. Already a very interesting programme of excursions has been provisionally drafted. These include visits to Manchester, Stonyhurst College and Whalley Abbey, Ribchester, Windermere, Chester, and the Wirral Peninsula. There has evidently been an effort to cater for all tastes in these outings, and, with good weather, the meeting should prove a great success. Dr. Eason, the assistant general secretary of the Association in London, was in Southport the other day, and expressed himself highly pleased with what had been done.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain E Laidlay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P Craglietto, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo, and Mr M H Katrack and two deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	2135	Pears	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		E J C Hordern	R I M
Magdala			Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Turret-ship
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat	No. 100		
Do	No 102	......	......
Do	No 103	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Carthage	2893	Davidson			E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Purdit	1281	Crebbin			T M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	27-7	E Tajbhoy
Nawab	2141	Corkhill			T M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Umra	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Scindia	2050	Butler	Calcutta		M M & Co
Poseinec	192	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Urlana	3783	Allen			Transport
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Barcoora	2193	Hill			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	D of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antwerp	23-7	M M & Co
C	Ashruf	220	Newby	Aden	25-7	H C Joosub
F	Hugin	829	Anderson	Rangoon	21-7	Bombay Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Aden	23-7	B & P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1111	Storey	Aden	29-7	B & P S N Co
K	Emma	1631	Ziegenmayer	Leith	28-7	W&AG&Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Shep'd & Co
N	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	24-7	M M & Co
O	Kaiser	1714	Volkartsen	Zanzibar	23-7	A Strandes
Alongside.						
M	Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	123	Fukeera			Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Olympia	5209	Osborne	Liverpool	1-8	W&A G&Co
3	Idzumi Maru	2391	Yagi	Japan	28-7	N Y Kaisha
4	Nowshera	1931	Lowe	Zanzibar	28-7	M M & Co
5	Chusan	2852	Cooke	China	29-7	P & O Co
6	Massilia	2744	Cockman	London	22-8	P & O Co
7	Persia	3779	Craglietto	Japan	23-7	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Catol	Trieste	25-7	A L S N Co
9	Wistow Hall	2138	Laidlay	Karachi	22-7	K N & Co
10&11	Wildenfels	3677	Reising	Karachi	25-7	Glade & Co
12	Pereia	4199	Wheler	London	25-7	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	McDiarmid	P Gulf	23-7	M M & Co
15	Goalpara	1358	Cole	P Gulf	28-7	M M & Co
16	Putiala	1929	Birst	Zanzibar	11-8	M M & Co

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, Craglietto, for China, &c.
" Wistow Hall, Laidlay, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Kasara, McDiarmid, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—

Steamer Idzumi Maru, for China, &c.
" Clan Robertson, for Marseilles, &c.
" Clan Monroe, for Marseilles, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Nowshera, to Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer s s Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

The N Y K steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 22nd instant.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The P and O Co's s s Pekin (extra) left here for Colombo this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—225 bales wool H A M Oocsman ; 314 bales wool N Gooculdas ; 50 bales cotton F Fischer and Co ; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 68 bales wool Volkart Brothers ; 4500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers 15 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co ; 150 bales wool J Kora 4934 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1,966 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—12 bales hides H E Unwalla ; 11 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 4 packages carpets Tellery and Stavrides 3200 cwt. castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 170 cwt turmeric M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 240 cwt white beans Mansee Khairaz and Co ; 22 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s-4 bales carpets Tellery and Stavrides.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Robertson s—10080 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 403 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co ; 1000 cwt gingellyseed 6000 cwt wheat J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s-200 bales cotton 8557 cwt teelseed 5600 cwt mowraseed 4000 cwt poppyseed and 2910 cwt jowari Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—550 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—110 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 45 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 141 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons ; 1 pot rosa oil Baner and Krause ; 105 cwt gum P Jethabhoy ; 100 bales cottonfly J C Tadywalla.

Vindobona s—21 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil Company ; 236 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—500 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 50 bales hemp H Govindjee ; 000 cwts wheat Sundarjee and Co ; 2000 cwts castorseed and 600 cwts myrabollams Societa Coloniale de Italiana ; 2000 cottonseed 1000 cwts poppyseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2000 cwts rapeseed 1000 cwts gingellyseed 1000 cwts poppyseed Ernst and Co.

Clan Monroe s-2712 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 5000 cwts linseed and 600 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers ; 2 00 cwts gingellyseed 2 00 mowraseed 1000 cwts poppyseed 40 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—150 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 300 bales cotton and 60 bales wool The Mitsui B. Kaisha ; 3000 cwts wheat W Fatehally and Co ; 200 bales cotton Dewardkar and Co ; 35 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton Gazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 400 bales cotton Latham Abercrombe and Co ; 500 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton and 302 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers ; 3000 cwts wheat N Fatehally and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Idzumi Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chinson s—360 bales twist Tata and Co ; 35 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 200 bales twist E Noodin and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	4	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	8	10	67
Total plague deaths to date	262,083	214,309	
Same date last year	3	3	62

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 18th July 1903, by Council Bills	5,813,297
	By Gold	——
3.	Balance to be remitted from 19th July 1903 to 31st March 1904	11,186,703

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

A NECESSITY OF
THE HOT SEASON.
TUSSAH SERGES,
Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR
and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0
PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

COMPLETE SUITS
CHOLERA BELTS.

FOR THE HILLS.
OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,
ALL WOOL BLANKETS,
SERVANTS' CLOTHING
And HOSIERY.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KOSSI SILK

THIS CONCERNS YOU

for Summer Wear, Soft Cool and Washing, Suitable for LADIES' BLOUSES and GENT'S SUITS. Please write for Samples to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
Benares Cantonment.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

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STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
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PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
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BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
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An appetising staple diet for
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LONDON,
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding [illegible], &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

WE were beginning to hope that alarmists had decided to give their anxiety concerning the Persian Gulf a rest. Lord Lansdowne made a very definite statement as to British policy in that part of the world. He declared the adoption of a kind of Monroe doctrine, the intention of which was to say "hands off" to any power which might foster designs on any portion of it. Yet it appears Lord Lansdowne's pronouncement was not enough to satisfy everybody. The consequence is we have an article in the new number of "Blackwood," in which the writer quotes the words Lord Curzon wrote in 1892: "I should regard the concession of a port upon the Persian Gulf as a deliberate insult to Great Britain, as a wanton rupture of the 'status quo,' and as an intentional provocation to war; and I should impeach the British Minister who was guilty of acquiescing in such a surrender as a traitor to his country." There is not, we believe, very much probability of Lord Curzon being called upon to do anything of the sort. Lord Lansdowne would have not dared to throw down the gauntlet in the manner in which he did, had not the Cabinet been fully cognisant of what he was about to say. No utterance was ever more deliberate or weighty. But the magazine-writer, to whom we refer, fears there is a danger lest the absorbing nature of the fiscal problem, which Mr. Chamberlain has called upon the country to solve, may divert attention, not only from sectarian squabbles about education and other purely domestic matters, but from questions of a vital and pressing nature from an imperial point of view—the Persian Gulf among them. He is afraid that Lord Lansdowne's utterance may drop out of memory, or be treated as a mere rhetorical exaggeration, and that the result to our position in the world and especially in the East would be disastrous. He would have the country keep the subject for ever before them and fully realise the right that England has to say who shall and who shall not hold a port or form a naval base in these waters, and what are the interests at stake to justify a policy which is quite outside the rule of international law.

The writer indicates where the student, desirous of mastering the subject for himself, may acquire the necessary materials. And for the information of those who have not the leisure to study the authorities he gives a concise and an entirely impartial sketch of the history of our relations with Persia. We cleared the Gulf of pirates—a task Persia, never having possessed a navy, was unable to perform. We put down slave-running among the coast-tribes, and have watched over the peace of the Gulf and have prevented the occurrence of any serious outbreak, protected human life and liberty, and opened the way to the commerce of all nations. British influence over the tribesmen is almost marvellous. "No one can doubt its beneficence," wrote Mr. Whigham, "and it is gratifying to see how the British Resident is able to transcend the Treaty (of 1853) and act as arbiter in disputes which not so long ago would certainly have led to instant bloodshed." In answer to the contention that the establishment of another European Power need not menace our position, "Blackwood's" writer argues that the existing system depends on England being sole and supreme, and if anyone imagines that either Russia or Germany can be allowed to establish herself in these waters without upsetting the present order of things, he must be a credulous and simple-minded man. The factious sheikh who kicks against the British Resident's order has no one now with whom he can intrigue. If Russia, France, or any other country had influence in the Gulf this happy state of things would come to an end, and instead of harmony we should have ceaseless bickerings, strife, and inter-tribal wars which would decimate the population of the littoral and bring it to ruin and desolation. Where a single Government can show a long prescription of useful action of predominant influence and of political primacy locally recognised in important quarters, wrote Captain Mahan, but recently, "as Great Britain can, there is no reason why she should be expected to abandon these advantages, except as the result of war, if a rival think that it would repay the cost."

It is not denied by "Blackwood" that the Government is sound on the question at the present moment. He appears fearful that the construction of the long projected railway will let in an alien. Russia has exacted from Persia an undertaking that no railways whatever shall be constructed for a term of years by any other power but herself. Russia intends to construct those railways. The "Spectator" seems desirous that she should, and tells us it is the necessity of Russia to get to the water and she will get to it. It recognises that to arrest or try to arrest every effort she makes towards that end is only to make enemies of a people who, if we could but discover a "modus vivendi" with them, would leave us masters of the greatest prize in the world, the fertile plains and valleys of Southern Asia. Captain Mahan merely voiced the feeling of the British public when in reply to this he wrote in his "National Review" article: "'Concession in the Persian Gulf' whether by formal arrangement or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval situation in the further East, her political position in India, and the imperial tie between herself and Australia." Captain Mahan helped to educate public opinion in England to the pitch of receiving with a due appreciation of its significance Lord Lansdowne's declaration of policy: "I say it without hesitation that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." It is a solemn warning, and one which will not be forgotten by the Powers which have yearned to trespass against our authority in the Gulf. They are not likely to forget it, and its meaning is too far-reaching to admit of its escaping the memory of the electorate, engrossed though it may be with the consideration of new fiscal proposals.

BURMA'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

A QUESTION of considerable interest to the merchants of Rangoon is now under the consideration of the Government of Burma. For some time past complaints have been made as to the manner in which the present system of the Rangoon Customs operates in respect of the refund of duty on goods imported into Burma for re-export to China via Tengyueh. The matter is rather complicated, owing to the method by which trade is conducted. Although the bona fides of the Rangoon merchant may be perfectly good, it is almost inevitable that goods must break bulk at Rangoon en route to the Frontier. The Burmese merchant cannot, of course, guarantee that the whole of a consignment imported by him will go to any single customer, and thus it is not only proper but necessary that the Rangoon Customs should take steps to prevent possible evasions of the law. At the same time it is simple justice that the merchant who has a regular trade with China by this route should be afforded an opportunity of obtaining a just refund on his importations without recourse to unnecessarily complicated and probably protracted negociations. The Government of Burma have called for a report on the subject from the acting consul at Tengyueh, and that official makes several very sensible suggestions. He strengthens the argument of the Rangoon trader by instancing the closeness of the competition which exists between the Burma and Tonking routes, and he points out that the best and most legitimate way to secure due influence in Yunnan is to build up the commercial supremacy of the Empire in that district. To do this it is quite obvious that every possible facility should be given to British trade. His suggestion, put into a few words, is that the usual duty should be exacted at Rangoon and certificates showing the amount of the duty and the value of the goods should be given along with the consignments. This certificate should stand to the credit of the merchant until he is able to produce satisfactory evidence—in the form of corresponding certificates from Tengyueh—that the goods or part of them have been re-exported to China. It is pointed out that at Tengyueh there exists a British Commissioner who would be thoroughly competent to safeguard the interests of the Burmese Customs; and that there need be no fear that the Revenue of Burma will suffer unjustly by such an arrangement. If this system were adopted there is little doubt that the desired object would be attained. There is the objection that it would complicate the administration of the Customs so far as Chinese trade is concerned, but this should not carry too much weight, for where the public interest is concerned a public institution should be prepared to go to more than usual lengths to consult them. Doubtless the expenses of the Customs House would be slightly enhanced, but we agree with the Tengyueh Consul that if the commercial community of Rangoon were assured of this improved method of obtaining their just refund they would be willing to pay for the system, and the extra expenditure involved could be easily met by a reasonable registration fee. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has interested itself in the matter, and there is reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

ACCORDING to recent news from Bulawayo there is a state of more or less cheerful uncertainty among the mining community as to whether the gold output for May will be another record or not. Those of our readers who take an interest in the mining developments of Southern Rhodesia, and have had an opportunity of studying figures in this connection during the past few months, will perhaps remember that the March output was 19,626 ozs, while that for April was over one thousand ounces more. If the return for May overtops the latter figures there will have been three records in succession, which would be very satisfactory. It seems probable that this will be the case, although the increase will hardly be maintained, as the Bonsor mine has closed down, and all that could be looked for would be a final clean-up. A scheme of reconstruction, we believe, is in the air, whereby the Bonsor and North Bonsor Companies should be amalgamated with a new mill installation, but a considerable time is expected to elapse before this can become "un fait accompli." In respect to the working of the most promising of the new mines the Morven mine has made an excellent first return, giving 747 ozs. Some years ago—the mine has been long under development—some dubiety was expressed about the proposition, because the reefs are situated within about half a mile of the granite which outcrops in immense masses to the north. Further exploitation of the mine, the contour of which is the side of a mill rising abruptly from the river, proves that the presence of the granite does not detrimentally affect the formation. Another supposed doubtful feature is the existence of dykes disturbing the reefs. This, provided the lodes can be traced and are not too much dislocated, is not unfavourable, as it is beginning to be accepted that if it were not for the dykes the reefs would not occur, as they have caused the fissure which has allowed the reef formation. The mine is interesting as being the first nurseling of the Consolidated Exploration and Development Company, Limited, to enter the crushing stage.

BROKEN HILL WATER FAMINE.

THE serious situation arising out of the water famine at Broken Hill, the Australian silver city, is engaging public attention in Australia, and judging from the Colonial papers to hand by last mail the outlook could not well be darker. All the mines are closed, 5,000 men are out of work, and a water famine threatens the city. The only hope, after the present supply of Stephens Creek reservoir is exhausted, is assistance from South Australia. Not one of the mine managers can hold out a hope of resuming work at any definite date, and as the days go by the wives and families of the unemployed will suffer severely. Most of the working men, who average about fifty-five shillings a week, live from hand to mouth, and in a week or so they will feel the pinch. The outlook is much more serious than on the occasion of the last water famine in 1892-93, which lasted from 24th December to 5th May. The mines did not stop operations, as the concentrating work was then done at the seaboard, and water was not so much required. The great complaint of mine managers and men is the sudden shutting off of water by the Water Supply Company. The situation, however, is not yet so acute that the water which the South Australian Railway department has arranged to deliver is absolutely necessary for domestic purposes. Many of the people have tanks, and a little water trickles through the Water Supply Company's pipes. If the supply from South Australia could be so increased as to give the mines sufficient for boiler purposes the most serious aspect of the trouble, it is thought, would disappear.

REDWOOD.

WHILE the Corporation of Bombay are undecided between steel and iron pipes for the conduit of water they might defer consideration of either until they examine into the virtues of Californian redwood. The "Handel's Museum" tells us that technical heads in the United States are examining its claim to be the best material for water-pipes. The leading engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company considers it better for this purpose than the hardest steel. For when a stream of water passes through a pipe made of redwood, it changes the surface into a soft, soapy mass, by which the inner parts of the wood are protected from injury. But with steel the sand and mineral substances carried by the swiftly flowing water scratch the pipes and the best steel is worn out in an incredibly short time, so that renewals are constantly needed. The Californian "Redwood Association" got an order for three million cubic feet of this fine wood from Buffalo to be delivered this month. In California it is used in water-works for electrical installations. These wooden pipes are cheaper and more lasting than metal ones, and can be made to take sharper curves. For buildings redwood has the great advantage that, if not absolutely fire-proof, it is less inflammable than any other and burns more slowly. This relative resistance of redwood has lightened in many outbreaks the work of the fire brigade. Redwood is besides a favourite with artistic cabinet-makers and with architects in wood, as its grain is fine, and it takes a high polish. In the Eastern States of America the demand for this wood has become very brisk.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Jacob, sitting in the Appellate Side, disposed of a rule nisi, issued at the instance of Mr. B. G. Tilak, calling upon Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, First Class, Poona, to show cause why, firstly, the petitioner, Mr. Tilak, should not be allowed inspection or a copy of the report made by Mr. Harry Brewin as the result of the investigation made under the order of the District Magistrate in the matter; and, secondly, why a witness summons should not be issued to Mr. Brewin. Their lordships made the rule absolute as to the second ground, but discharged it as to the first.

THE scheme for renaming the corps constituting the Indian Army, which is the accompaniment to the scheme for the renumbering of units, is now nearing completion.

SIR GEORGE SCOTT, Superintendent of the Shan States, was due to arrive in Rangoon on Monday, to assist at the conference this week relative to Burmo-Chinese matters between the Lieutenant Governor and Sir Ernest Satow who is expected in Rangoon on Thursday.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th July, 1903, was 362 against 325 and 339 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were 15 deaths from plague, against 15 and 14 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week against one in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 105 and 30, respectively, against 94 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 22·2 per mille per annum, against 24·8 the mean of the last five years.

AN inter-racial marriage, which, says the "Indian Mirror" is fraught with the deepest national significance has just taken place in the well-known Tagore family of Jorasanko. On Sunday week a grand-daughter (son's daughter) of Maharsi Debendra Nath Tagore was married to a Hindustani Statutory Civilian, according to the rites obtaining in the Adi Brahamo Somaj. The bridegroom is Mr. Jawala Prosad, who is a member of the Arya Somaj of Upper India. In these days of Congresses and Conferences, says the "Mirror," such marriages are, indeed, calculated to strengthen the bonds of nationality in this country, and conduce to the best interests of Indian unity. Miss Chundra Mukhi Bose, late Principal of the Bethune College, was also married the other day to a Punjabi gentleman of the Forest Department. The parties in the case, however, were Christians.

A North American paper manufacturer has discovered a method of working up sawdust cheaply into good paper—chiefly newspapers but also for books and the better sorts. After a successful trial of this method he is erecting on Lake Charles, Louisiana, a factory at the cost of 50,000 dollars. He expects to receive abundance of material from the wood industries of the Southern States, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Several large newspapers and other branches of the paper interest are concerned with him in his undertaking.

The extent to which a love of sport is spreading in Denmark has brought about a corresponding expansion in the imports of all sorts of sporting requisites. The demand for these is supplied almost entirely from England, but it is suggested by a foreign trade journal that commercial travellers from other countries should study on the spot the needs and tastes of the Danes in the matter of sport equipment and by consultation with manufacturers obtain a share of this trade for the countries they represent. Yachting is perhaps the sport most in vogue in Denmark and there is a brisk demand for sail-cloth and sailing-gear.

WHO WILL SUCCEED LEO XIII?

THE STRANGE PROPHECIES OF ST. MALACHY.

ROME is at present in the throes of a game known as "il giuoco dei papabili"—a game of guess as to who will succeed eventually to the throne of St. Peter; and in the course of speculations the ancient prophecies of St. Malachy are brought to light once more. If in reporting rumours and conjectures, writes M. de Nevers in a home magazine, we are transgressing or showing a want of deference, let the blame fall on those who start prohibited games which prompt journalistic instincts to register their progress. We will remain, however, within the limits of the venerable prophecies of the Irish saint.

As is well-known, or if it is not it should be, St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, lived in the twelfth century, and left an imperishable monument to his memory in a series of prophetic utterances concerning, among others, all future occupants of St. Peter's throne. The advent of Leo XIII. was foretold in the one hundred and third prophecy under the motto of "Lumen in cœlo"—a strangely appropriate device for one in whose coat-of-arms shines a comet and a star. Ten more prophecies are to be fulfilled yet, and after that, according to the very letter of the revelations of the Irish saint, will come the end of the Christain world. Father Menestrier in a special treatise, Moreiri in his dictionary, Sandini in the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," and others have authenticated such prophecies of St. Malachy as came within their reach, and it may be interesting to quote some of the foretold mystical titles as they apply to the popes of the last century, that the ingenuity in combining an accomplished fact with a prophesied symbolic utterance may be easier of understanding. Thus, the "Aquila rapax" of St. Malachy stands for Pius VII., who had a black eagle in his coat-of-arms. Failing that emblem, the symbol would have stood good on account of the tribulations of the Holy See, then under the wings of the Napoleonic eagle. Canis et coluber (dog and serpent) stands for Leo XII., who like these two animals, was watchful, faithful, and prudent. Pius XIII. is heralded as Vir religiosus—not a very specialised vaticination; but Gregory XVI., who follows, is foretold with singular felicity as De Balneis Etruriæ (from the baths of Tuscany), his Holiness being a native of Belluno, from Camaldoli in Tuscany. Crux de cruce, for Pio Nono, needs no explanation, whether we take the cross as a symbol of glory (gloria appellatur crux) or an emblem of suffering. The prophetic motto of Leo XIII. has been already mentioned; and here are the ten devices which are to rule the choice of future supreme pontiffs:

Ignis ardens, Burning fire.
Religio depopulata, Religion depopulated.
Fides intrepida, Intrepid faith.
Pastor angelicus, The angelic pastor.
Pastor et nauta, Pastor and seaman;
Flos florum, Flower of flowers.
De medietate lunæ, From the half of the moon.
De labore solis, From the labour of the sun.
Gloria olivæ, Glory of olive.
Petrus Romanus, Peter of Rome.

The following gloss is appended to these mottoes:

> "In persecutione extrema sacræ
> Romanæ ecclesiæ sedebit Petrus
> Romanus qui pascet oves in multis
> Tribulationibus; quibus transactis,
> Civitas septicollis diruetur, et Judex
> Tremendus judicabit populum."

The device Gloria olivæ seems to be the motto of this Petrus Romanus, who "will pasture his flock midst tribulations, whilst the Holy Roman Church will be a prey to extreme persecutions,—the City of the Seven Hills destroyed, and the fearful Judge will judge His people." It would be strange indeed, if the last Pope were Peter the Roman, second of his name—St. Peter, on whom the Church was built, having been the first. Will history repeat itself, and will the crumbling of the Eternal City coincide thus with precedents furnished by the names of Romulus Augustulus and the fall of the Roman Empire, and Constantine Dracocesses and the fall of the Empire founded by Constantine the Great?

But to return to the motto which is to usher in the next Pope—Ignis ardens. Three candidates appear to answer on this count: Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, because of the Soleil or in his coat-of-arms; Cardinal Vannutelli, because of his Christian name, Serafino; and Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, because his youth was "ardent," whatever that may mean. Some years ago the favourites were Cardinals Lucido M. Parrocchi, Raffaele Monaco la Valetta, and Serafino Vannutelli. Cardinal Parrocchi made his mark during the great jubilee celebrations; he talked, like another Mezzofanti, German to the Germans, Latin to Hungarians and Poles, French to the French, and English to the English. He won golden opinions by his knowledge of the world and the charming ways of the classical Italian prelate—but only amongst foreign cardinals. His Excellency Monaco la Valetta was the favourite of all those who wished for peace and abstention from politics. Cardinal Vannutelli was already then the candidate of what is called "il partito dei giovani," an Opportunist party whose programme consists in a policy of active intervention in elections so as to inaugurate an epoch of action through the participation of faithful Catholics in all functions of the State, Cardinal Vannutelli is said to be a staunch supporter of the Triple Alliance.

The chances of Cardinal Svampa seem to have diminished since he has been irreverently described as bearing an ecclesiastical forehead and an operatic name. And two more candidates have entered the lists quite lately—Cardinal Angelo di Pietro and Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti. A Franciscan monk had foretold that the former would become Pope; and the latter has in his coat-of-arms a blazing torch. Ignis ardens again! And the advent of this symbol is corroborated in strangest fashion by another prophecy of the thirteenth century in Werdin d'Otrante's "Vaticinum Memorabile" (one copy of which is at the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris), wherein it is said: On St. Peter's throne will shine then a radiant star, chosen against the expectations of men, and in the midst of an immense electoral struggle,—a star, the brilliancy of which will illume the Universal Church. Further on, the same authority says: Then a graceful young man of the posterity of Pepin, and living in a foreign country, will come to contemplate the glory of the Shepherd [the Pope], and this Shepherd will place in admirable guise this young man on the throne of France." An intimation, oft met with in other prophecies, of a double reign, that of the Holy See and France figuring together, as, for example, in the words of Savonarola: This Pope will have with him an Emperor, a right virtuous man, who will be of the sacred blood of the Kings of France; the prince will give him aid and obey in all to reform the Universe, and under this Pope and this Emperor the world will be bettered, for the anger of God will be appeased. Elsewhere, Nostradamus foretells a great upheaval when Jeune Roy Rouge prendra la Monarchie; but he, too, sounds a note of alarm in one of his centuries as to the fate of Rome:

> "O vaste Rome, ta ruyne s'approche,
> None de tes murs, de ton sang et substance."

Nor must we ignore how Adrien Peladan, father of our only and unique Sar, heralds the advent of a double glorious reign for these very days of uncertainty:

> "Il est ecrit que deux grands hommes,
> L'auguste bandeau sur le front,
> Dans la nuit des temps ou nous sommes,
> En Occident apparaitront.
> L'un d'une Saintete Sublime
> Doit dans la nouvelle Solyme,
> Glorifier la Verite . . ."

It matters little who "l'autre" may be and what he is to achieve; and we will take leave here of other venerable sayings. The above quotations, covering centuries, prove how strangely human minds run through time and space towards the same goals and through identical channels. From the twelfth century to the present day the prophecies point to a time of unrest, when a new pontiff will be elected under the symbol of Ignis ardens, his advent ushering in a double reign and a betterment of mankind. The emblem is most conspicuous in the arms of His Excellency Cardinal Gotti, as was pointed out above; and all that need be added are the words of St. Paul, who teaches in his first epistle to the Thessalonians, "Prophetias nobile spernere, omnia autem probate, quod bonum est tenete."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT DUBLIN.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

SPEECH BY THE KING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Their Majesties the King and Queen landed at Kingstown to-day.

His Majesty, in responding to an address presented to him, said the death of the Pope had saddened his heart and a multitude of his subjects. He knew, he said, Pope Leo's interest in the welfare of the people of the British Empire.

His Majesty concluded "my visit coincides with the bright hopes that a new era of prosperity is opening for Ireland, and my fervent prayer is that the country will grow in contentment and happiness."

Their Majesties then drove to Dublin which was beautifully decorated. They met with a splendid reception everywhere.

THE POPE'S LYING IN STATE.

MEETING OF CARDINALS.

THE COMING CONCLAVE.

The body of the late Pope has been embalmed and will be removed to-morrow to Saint Peter's for the lying in state.

The Italian Government is making admirable arrangements for the maintenance of order.

The Cardinals met to-day to make arrangements for the meeting of the Conclave which begins at Rome on the 31st instant. All the Cardinals are expected to attend.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CHINA.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Eleven Russian torpedo boat destroyers leave Kronstadt on the 26th instant to reinforce the Russian Squadron in the Far East.

The "Standard" publishes a despatch from its Odessa correspondent stating that it is reported from Moscow that 128,000 Russian troops from the Central and Northern Garrisons are being mobilized for immediate despatch to the Far East in case of need.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE FRENCH DEPUTATION.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 21.

One hundred French deputies and commercial delegates who have come from France in connection with the Anglo-French Union for the development of the commercial relations between France and Great Britain arrived in London this evening. They were welcomed on landing at Dover by the civic body.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The French Deputies and Delegates who arrived in London last evening were welcomed at the station by Sir William Houldsworth and other members of the House of Commons, and were entertained afterwards at a dinner given by Mr. Sinclair, M.P. Cordial speeches were exchanged.

THE CAPE SCHEME.

INDIA TO BE CHARGED WITH £400,000

CONSULATION WITH INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR MILITARY WORKS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Ministerial speeches showed that the actual cost of the new scheme would be £[illegible]00,000 of which it is proposed to charge India with £400,000. Nothing will be done except after the fullest consultation with the Government of India.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The House of Commons have adopted by 118 against 68 votes a Resolution brought forward by Mr. Brodrick, authorising the expenditure of five millions sterling for military works, including provision for huts in South Africa.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

A NON-PARTY MEETING.

PROPAGANDA TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Tariff Reform League inaugurated in London met this afternoon, the Duke of Sutherland presiding over a crowded gathering of Peers and Commoners of both Parties. The League intends to issue a Propaganda throughout the Kingdom.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

During the debate in the House of Lords, yesterday evening, numerous references were made to the possibilities of an invasion of our Indian frontier and hence the necessity for an increase in our power of defence.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONFERENCE OF COTTON EMPLOYERS.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD.

A STRONG PROTEST.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A joint conference of Manchester cotton employers and textile workers, representing the whole cotton trade, passed a resolution to oppose to the utmost the proposed taxation of food and raw materials.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

KOLHAPORE CUP WON BY AUSTRALIA.

In the competition for the Kolhapore Cup at Bisley, Australia scored 771, England 760, Canada 753, and Natal 740.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES.

APPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Lord Onslow.

COUNTY CRICKET.

HAMPSHIRE BEATEN BY KENT.

Kent has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 76 runs.

THE INVASION OF INDIA.

A PAPER BY MAJOR BURTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

A striking paper by Major R. G. Burton appears in the July number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution" to-day published here. It describes wave upon wave of the invasion which has swept over India from the West, beginning with that of Alexander who entered India by the Swat Valley in the year 327 B. C. and left it two years later through Sind and the Mekran Coast, thus avoiding both Khyber and Bolan, and going on to those of Mahmud of Ghazni, Tai Mur, Baber, Humayun, and Nadirshah, who successfully entered later in history making use of Khyber, Tochi, Gomal, Kurram, Swat, Bolan, and other routes; Nadirshah indeed so late as the year 1738 invading India through the Bazar Valley with no less than one hundred and twenty thousand men. Major Burton shows that Alexander was seven years advancing from Asia Minor before plunging into India, and he argues that though a future attack may be slower even than this, the history of the past is full of warning to the nation which to-day now dominantes the country. He concludes as follows:—History is repeating itself and the tide of the invasion is ever advancing from the north-west slowly indeed, and with no sudden inrush like that of Alexander, of Tamerlane, or of Baber, but all more slowly from the very tardiness of its progress already incoming waves of the tide can be heard lapping with ceaseless murmur upon the western confines of our Eastern Empire.

BOER FAMILY BIBLES.

A CIRCULAR FROM LORD ROBERTS.

A circular is issued in which Lord Roberts asks the officers and soldiers who have served in South Africa to return any family Bibles taken from Boer houses they may have in their possession, such Bibles being greatly valued by the Boers and often containing family records of antiquity, and been in some cases the only repository of such records owing to the destruction of church registers. Such books may be sent through Mr. W. H. Alexander, 1[illegible], Bishopgate Street, without London.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, JULY 22.

Two more matches were played in the Madras Hockey Tournament yesterday evening. The Royal Warwickshires met the Middlesex Regiment on the Engineering College ground. A close game resulted. The Middlesex Regiment were the first to score, though the Warwicks did most of the attacking. Just before half time the latter equalised. In the second half each side scored another goal and the game ended in a draw, the Warwicks having shown the best form. Extra time was played and the Middlesex Regiment scored three goals in quick succession, and won the match by five goals to two.

The other match was played on the Madras Cricket Club ground between the 1st Leicesters and the Queen's Depot, Poonamalee. The Leicesters scored first and the Depot equalised soon afterwards. Before half time each side scored again. The second half of the game was very even and there was no addition to the score, the result being a draw of two goals all. Extra time was played and the Leicesters pressed but failed to score. The result was again a draw. The match will be re-played this evening.

THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

ARRANGEMENTS IN MADRAS.

All the Roman Catholic parish priests in and about Madras have received a circular letter from the Archbishop of Madras asking them to announce to their congregations the sad intelligence of the death of the Pope. There will be Solemn Vespers for the Dead this evening at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Madras and a Pontifical Solemn Requiem Mass to-morrow morning. All the priests are required to be present at both functions, and are requested to inform the people that all should come to attest their love and veneration for the departed Pontiff. All the parish churches of Madras city tolled a knell for the dead throughout yesterday. Some rang mortuary peals every hour. The Papal flag was flying yesterday half mast high on the terrace of the Archbishop's house. All the Roman Catholic colleges of the Parochial Convent Schools were closed to-day throughout Madras.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO THE SWAMI OF CHAPHAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Greville, paid a visit this morning to the Swami of Chaphal, the present occupant of the gadi of Sri Ramdas, Guru and Spiritual Adviser of Shivajee. His Excellency was cordially received at the entrance by the Swami at the wada of the late Paba Maharaj. After staying there for some time Lord Northcote left the wada.

BURGLARY AT POONA.

CULPRITS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

A burglary was committed in the house of Mr. Vasudev Vishnoo Athavale, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner, Central Division, and carried away jewellery worth Rs. 850. The City Police successfully arrested five persons, of which four are Brahman boys of well-to-do persons and another a Parbhoo. The names are Krishnajee Shavher Patavhar, Shridhar Ramchandra Soman, Narhur Balkrishna Potnis, Dajee Trimbak Patavhar, and Venayak Balwant alias Annasaheb Bhore. The theft was detected in a peculiar way. One Purshotam Gopal wrote a post card to the first accused on Sunday asking him whether he had succeeded in his undertaking. The writer of the postcard was from Kavale. By means of the postcard the whole gang was captured with the stolen jewellery. The accused were placed before the City Magistrate. Their statements were recorded and the case was adjourned.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

The cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Poona Parsees—fixed for to-morrow had to be put off owing to the wet state of the ground.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

"AT HOME" AT COUNCIL HALL.

The members of the National Indian Association gave an "At Home" at the Council Hall this afternoon for meeting the president of the Association, Lady Northcote. A large and fashionable gathering was present. The members were cordially received by Mrs. Lawrence, the Honourary Secretary, and several members of the Committee. Her Ladyship arrived at 5-45, accompanied by Mr. Hill and Captain Bayford. After a few minutes spent in conversation Lady Northcote was introduced to those present. The object of the meeting was simply a gathering to mix up natives with Europeans. Several European ladies and gentlemen came provided with music, and played and sang during the best part of the afternoon. Refreshments were served and the gathering dispersed.

PLAGUE AT POONA.

SUSPECTED CASES IN KIRKEE.

Two suspected cases of plague were discovered in Kirkee bazaar. The men were tailors employed in the Supply Stores. The bazaar has been placed out of bounds for the troops.

A EUROPEAN JOCKEY DROWNED.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Last evening, a European Jockey named Charles Mogridge was drowned in the Serpentine Tank near the Calcutta Race Course. Mogridge rode his horse into the tank, and while the animal was swimming across, he, by some unaccountable accident, fell off and was drowned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Captain Saunders, of the Suffolk Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lushington resides outside India on the abolition of the Hyderabad Military Secretaryship.

The Army Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, is filled by Captain Cooke Hurle, and that of the 5th Worcesters by Captain Clarke, of the Queen's.

Following upon the recent notification Commanding Officers of Cavalry Regiments and Infantry Battalions of the Indian Army are being invited to submit for approval the names of distinguished officers formerly connected with their Corps for appointment as Honorary Colonels. The privilege has been welcomed with the greatest gratification, and names are fast flowing in from all quarters. It seems a little unfortunate that only officers of general rank should be eligible for this appointment; firstly, because the establishment of Generals is hardly big enough to go round; and, secondly, because there are several instances in which an officer, whose claims to the Honorary Colonelcy of a particular Corps are emphasised by every consideration of affectionate sentiment and military distinction, happens to be still in waiting for General's rank.

THE THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

RESULT OF TENDERS.

The following is the result of allotment of the two crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary," of 7th July:—Aggregate amount of tenders, Rs. 4,96,0[illegible],835; minimum rate of accepted tenders, Rs. 97-15; tenders at that rate received per cent., Rs. 9,555; total amount of accepted tenders, 2,00,00,000; total amount to be received by Government, Rs. 1,96,20,005-7; average rate at which Loan is issued, Rs. 98-1-7·2; tenders were accepted from the following:—Bank of Bombay, Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Mr. S. B. Broacha, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Mr. Cooonibhai Dayabhai, Mr. Cowasji Maneckji Cooper, Messrs. Curreembhoy Ibrahim & Co., Mr. Dadabhoy Edalji Kanga, the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Mr. Jehangir Shapurji Gazdar, Mr. Khimchand Amirchand, Mr. Lalji Dayal, Mr. Maganlal Purshotamdas, Messrs. Mernanji and Sons, Mr. Mirza Mohomed Shirazi, Lieut.-Colonel K. H. Mistry, Mr. Motichand Rupchand Javeri, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Mr. Purbhudas Jeevandas, Mr. Pestonji Nowroji Dubash, Mr. D. C. Pundole, Raja Shivlal Motilal, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Patel, and Mr. D. D. Vakilna.

News has been received from Somaliland that the four Sillidar Camel Corps from India have landed at Berbera in capital condition, and are commencing work on the lines of communication.

The Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla about the middle of August on tour in Kashmir and Gilgit. His Excellency will probably be absent rather more than a month.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE EMPIRE AND FREE TRADE.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Union of Conservative Association has passed a Resolution welcoming the Government enquiry touching the existing commercial and tariff relations of the Empire, and trusting that the outcome of such enquiry would prove the practicability of still closer union between the Colonies and the motherland.

SPEECH BY MR. WYNDHAM.

Speaking at the Banquet of the Council the same day, Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declared that Mr. Chamberlain had impressed ourselves and our brethern of the colonies with a sense of Imperial responsibility and solidarity which was sadly lacking when our opponents were in office.

Mr. Wyndham added those who were resisting the present enquiry into our commercial relations and into questions of transit decried the open mind. He himself objected to the shut eye, and boldly advocated the policy of the open eye.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The "Svjet," a St. Petersburg journal, has received a communication from a Japanese contemporary, stating that Great Britain and Japan have presented a joint Note to the Government at Peking, declar- that China must demand the immediate evacuation of Manchuria, also that any Russo-Chinese treaty regarding the Civil Administration of Manchuria must be subject to Great Britain's and Japan's approval, and that Great Britain and Japan must be previously advised respecting any such treaty. It is stated that a reply to this communication was demanded within five days. It is further stated that Prince Ching, the head of the Chinese Foreign Administration, has advised the Dowager-Empress to accept the Anglo-Japanese terms, and has asked the United States to support England and Japan. Commenting upon this communication, the "Svjet" says the Anglo-Japanese Note places Russia under the immediate necessity of preparing for eventualities, and adds it is not in such manner or by such means that Russia will be constrained to evacuate Manchuria.

A BIG CANADIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

A GOVERNMENT CONCERN.

The Dominion Government have decided to construct, under the supervision of a specially-appointed Commission, a railway from Monckton, in New Brunswick, to Winnipeg, via Quebec, passing 100 miles north of Montreal, at a cost of twelve million sterling. It is proposed to lease the line for a period of 50 years to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which Corporation will equip the line with rolling-stock. No rental will be charged by the Government for the first five years, but for the second five years the Company will be required to pay to the Canadian Minister for Railways the surplus over working expenses. Subsequently the Company will have to pay 3 per cent. on the original cost of construction. The Company will construct a continuation of the line from Winnipeg to Port Sampson, on the Pacific coast, the Government guaranteeing its bonds at 3 per cent. The capital of the Grand Trunk Company for this purpose has been fixed at £9,000,000 sterling. Other Companies are to have running rights over the Government section from Monckton to Winnipeg.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

It is officially announced that the condition of the American cotton crop has improved three points since May, but is still eight points below the 10 years' average.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

On the arrival of the Melbourne Express at Wagga last night, says a Sydney telegram of the 5th instant, blood was observed to be dripping from the top of the carriage next to the engine. A search revealed the mutilated dead body of a young man on the roof. There was no clue to identification. The man had apparently been sitting with his back to the engine enjoying a free ride, and was struck on the head and shoulders on the train passing under a bridge three miles from Albury.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

During February last Mrs. Scholz disappeared from her husband's house at North Carlton, says a Melbourne correspondent, and all efforts to trace her failed. She and Scholz had for some time been living on bad terms. The Police, who have been investigating the matter, suspect foul play. A reward of £25 has been offered for the recovery of the woman's body. A further reward has been offered by the husband.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

An inspired statement by President Roosevelt, of the United States, has been issued through a well-known news agency, regarding Russia's relations with the United States. The statement was provoked by the inspired intimation communicated to the Press by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that Russia would not tolerate interference from America in connection with the Kishinieff massacre, which was an internal affair. President Roosevelt remarks it is strange that Russia should choose the particular moment to make a semi-official communication to the American people, when, by methods certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, she was seeking to make China join in breaking her plighted faith to all the Powers regarding the open door in Manchuria, and endeavouring to bar Americans from access to Manchurian trade.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has adjourned for the recess. M. Meline has been elected Senator.

KHANDESH NOTES.

Police sports were held in Dhulia on the 26th of June to celebrate the King's birthday. All the station were present, writes our correspondent, as well as a large crowd of spectators from the town. The unarmed police easily beat the armed in the Tug-of-War; the most amusing events, however, were the Aunt Sally Competition and Chatti Race.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, Member of Council, paid us a short visit the other day, inspecting the Hospital, Police Lines, Sessions Court, and Jail, and left the same evening for Nasik. The addition to the Gymkhana Building is finished, and is a great boon to the members. Golf links have been laid out, and tournaments are in full swing. Cricket and Hockey matches have been fixed for the 31st and 1st against the Marine Battalion from Bombay, it being very sporting of the latter to come so far.

We have had our share of rain, and crops generally are reported to be doing well. Mr. A. C. Robinson, Forest Department, has taken over charge of the Western Division, Mr. R. Bell having gone to Sind.

A Hyderabad correspondent writes:—"We have had a case here similar to that at Bhowanipur. About 70 guests, European and native, attended the dinner recently given in honour of Maharaja Sir Kishenpershad by Navab Fakr-ul-mulk, Judical Minister to the Nizam's Government. Several of them were taken ill the next morning, but fortunately all have recovered. The illness is ascribed to the untinned state of copper vessels used for cooking by some, and to bad fish by others."

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR NATIVE STATES?—IV.

(By Sirdar Partab Singh of Kapurthalla.)

I cannot close without giving some practical suggestions and serious thoughts, which require the earnest attention of the Government of the day. The first the foremost thing is this—whether it is advisable to place some check on the finances of the State? Some may go so far as to propose that like almost all civilised countries a certain sum should be allotted for the Privy purse of the Chiefs and the rest spent or reserved for the benefit of the State and its people. The public funds of the State should not be allowed to go wholly to the Continental merchants, Presidency firms racing and polo stables, French cooks and governesses, Continental luxuries or to court clowns, singers, fiddlers and the inevitable dancing girl nor should there be any increase to scandalous limits of the inmates of the palace.

Belonging to the new school or old of Western education or Oriental training, the Indian prince up to this moment regards himself the sole and absolute owner of the State revenues, for whose sake the State exists, its resources are always entirely at his disposal only to be spent for his pleasure. First of all he must be disabused of this obsolete notion of kingship.

There is another point which must engage the attention of the public as well as of the official world, as to the loss of British subjects through the bankruptcy of a neighbouring State. It comes in this way. In case of famine and other dreaded visitations of Nature, herds of starving native States' subjects, as a rule, seek relief in the British districts. Strictly speaking these people have no right to put an additional strain upon the already congested districts in British India. This happens to be the case when the State fails to realise its duty to relieve its people from trouble, or is without funds sufficient to cope with the distress.

Sir C. L. Tupper, while fully acknowledging that many native States are well administered, gives some terrible illustrations "to show that the battle of cruelty, superstition, callous indifference to the security of the weaker and poorer classes, avarice, corruption, disorder in all public affairs and open brigandage is by no means over even at the present day." Sir Lepel Griffin gives but a mere glimpse of what administration of the chief States of Central India is like—"The peasants," says he "are little better than serfs. The importation of foreign slaves is prevented by the vigilance of the British alone. Torture is a recognised part of judicial and police procedure. . . . Only a few days ago I was compelled to refuse to return the visit of a ruling Chief who was openly accused of squeezing the juice of chillies into the eyes of recusant witnesses. . . . One of the first Chiefs in India punishes and ruins the headman or cultivator of a village who may give truthful evidence contrary to any boundary claim the State has chosen unjustly to advance. Making every allowance for private biases, we cannot shut our eyes to the plain and positive facts, which are so clear that they are apparent at first sight. This and similar official views deserve the first and foremost care of our Native politicians who feel themselves called upon to suggest reforms in British administration of the country."

The following words of Lord Lansdowne should be borne in mind by all native rulers and their friends:—"I regard it as a matter of first rate importance that the States in subordinate alliance with Her Majesty should be governed in such manner that we need not scruple in preserving for them the measure of independence which they at present enjoy. Not only would it be an act of injustice to deprive them of the privileges of self-government to which they are entitled, but it would, I am convinced, be a distinct misfortune to the Empire if these interesting remnants of indigenous rule were to be entirely effaced."

Lord Canning recorded in 1860 that "the safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us." And the assertion that with all the changes in their political relations with the Paramount power, the native States have grown into the constituent party of His Majesty's Indian Empire will be borne out by the wording of the despatch of Lord Curzon's Government about the Coronation Durbar recently held at Delhi. In alluding to the loyalty and devotion of the Native Chiefs to the Crown and their loyal messages in the said Durbar, the despatch goes on to say:—"We trust we brought home to your Lordship the extent to which the ceremony of the Durbar was regarded by the ruling Chiefs and by those who took part in it as a solemn, almost religious observance. . . . The effect of the display of military power at the review was no less remarkable, and undoubtedly impressed the repesentatives of foreign Powers who were present. We attach a special importance to the impression caused by the eagerness of the Chiefs to appear in public at the head of their troops as Feudatories of the Empire. The interest taken by the Chiefs, as a body, in the contingents of Imperial Service Troops was noticeable, and cannot fail greatly to promote this most useful and patriotic movement.

All this clearly shows the political significance, nay Imperial interest that the Government of India attaches to the persons of our ruling princes. I have already shown the sincerity of desire to perpetuate these special semi-sovereignties and prevent any dismemberment of their territories. I have also shown how the British Government always endeavour to see these States well managed and justly ruled. Now, it remains for the Paramount Power just to give the Chiefs full scope to develope their own system of government, to uphold their status and individuality, and extend a friendly hand in their every day difficulty. Apart from the all unavoidable drawbacks and disadvanages of the environments, which a prince is subject to, he should be allowed to have his own way in the governance of his State, until it shows signs of degeneration and of gross misrule, or positive tyranny. Free press, and modern mode of communication, education and past experience, all combine to awaken a feeling of responsibilities and duties in the princes as well as among the people. With all this, and on the accomplishment of those reforms in this connection that our energetic and sympathetic Viceroy is said to have set his heart upon, a newer and sublimer future may dawn upon these disorganised fragments of our National sovereignty in India.—"C. and M. Gazette."

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* Fortnightly Review, October 1883.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE LUXMON KERA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE SAKHARAM KHANDUP AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjeeshah, appeared on behalf of the first three insolvents and applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. Counsel said the insolvents whom he represented were all partners of the Ahmednagar firm, and they knew nothing of the Bombay firm.

The Official Assignee informed the court that none of the Ahmednagar partners had come down to Bombay to give him assistance in the matter of the insolvency.

His lordship extended the time for one month and ordered that one of the insolvents from Ahmednagar should come to Bombay and be present in the Official Assignee's office to give him assistance.

RE BOWJEE KHIMJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

RE RATANJI DOSSABHOY KARANI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices on the creditors. The application was granted.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID NIMAZI.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a month's postponement of the examination of the insolvent and the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Jardine, for the National Bank of India and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad for another creditor, consented

The matter was postponed for a month.

One of the most striking figures at the National Rose Society's Show in Temple Gardens was the aged but ever-active Dean Hole, of Rochester. To note his upright form and sprightly step one found it difficult to believe that he was born so long ago as December 5 1819. As usual, he spread his geniality wherever he went, and brightened the occasion with one of those apt and humorous remarks which have made him famous. Asked as to his health by a friend, he replied, "I'm just 83 degrees in the shade, thanks!"

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A STATUE OF M. THIERS.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

MME. REJANE IN "LE DEMI-MONDE."

LONDON, JULY 3.

M. Guillaume, one of the "immortals" and eighty-one years of age, has finished the statue of "Monsieur Thiers," which is to be sent to the Versailles Museum and placed in a room reserved for statues of Presidents of the French Republic, and where, at present, there is but the one of MacMahon. President Thiers—always called "Monsieur Thiers"—being an Orleanist, was never a popular President, and it was not until after his death, when it was learned that he had left large sums of money for excellent causes, that he was referred to with admiration. It was under the supervision of Mlle. Dosne, his sister-in-law, that the various Thiers charitable institutions were founded, among which is the one at the corner of the Avenue Bugeaud, where young men devoting themselves to a career demanding many years of ardent study, but who are unable to support themselves, are lodged, clothed and fed until their education is completed. It was also Mlle. Dosne who had erected in the Pere Lachaise cemetery the Thiers Monument, which cost over a million of francs. The latest statue of M. Thiers is all in white marble, and a fine piece of work, considering that it has been executed by so aged a sculptor. M. Guillaume is one of those comfortable looking old gentlemen one has only to meet to feel quite at home with. He relates the history of his life in a perfectly calm manner, and with an exactitude of dates that makes one marvel. He will tell you, without the slightest hesitation, the exact day and hour of events that occurred fifty years ago. Although a renowned sculptor, who has obtained the Grand Prix de Rome in 1845, he has chiefly devoted his life in lecturing on Grecian art, and to writing scholastic books on that subject. His literary works have an enormous circulation, not only in France, but throughout Europe and the United States, several having been translated into English. M. Guillaume spends most of his time in Rome, being the Director of the Villa Medicis.

The performance of Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" at Covent Garden was something of a disappointment. We had been shown previously, only the other day, how brilliant a resurrection could be made of this delightful work; yet we were dismally persuaded that the opera is nothing without the right singers and the right actors to fulfil the aim which Rossini had in view. In many a greater work, be it observed, a bad performance does not hide its beauty. In a word, this performance might be likened to decanted champagne; the sparkle was gone, and the original spirit seemed to disappear in a maze of common convention. The part of Rosina was taken by Mlle. Barrientos; she was obviously, at the outset, very nervous indeed, and it would therefore be somewhat unkind to pass a final judgement upon her, especially when we remember that she improved definitely scene by scene, although perhaps she never quite realized the ideal of Rossini. Her voice certainly has a delightful quality of purity, and of lightness also; but the manner of her voice production (a point which surely enters into any criticism of any operatic artist) was sometimes painfully fantastic; that is to say, her facial mannerisms might with considerable profit to herself be made to belong to a normal, an average scale of things. To say the truth, we find it really impossible to judge of the talents of Mlle. Barrientos by the test of this one occasion; now and then she gave one an insight into a really artistic temperament; she also now and then persuaded one that her vocal quality might be really fine; therefore, in all fairness, we must wait for a later appearance before we pass what may seem to be too unkind a judgment. Signor Titta Ruffo's Figaro was without humour and without genuine alertness. He was dressed as if he were Escamillo in "Carmen," and he acted with a heaviness of manner and sang also with a weighty deliberation that were absolutely made one's natural conception of the part. His voice was not equal to the tremendous demands made upon it by the "Ah! bravo, Figaro," nor, indeed did he, as we have practically said, act with that lightness of spirit, or with that volatile instinct, which surely was in the mind of Rossini when he conceived the music-dramatic spirit of this character. Signor Bonci's Almaviva was quite good, and M. Gilibert's Bartolo, though verging somewhat upon the farcical, was extremely laughable and was excellently sung. The lesson scene was, as usual, a great success, though, of course, the interpolation of extraneous airs invariably tends to emphasize the historical fact that Rossini might have been a really wonderful master if he had not chosen of set purpose to be indolent. Signor Mancinelli conducted the work with spirit and vivacity from beginning to end; indeed it was most engrossing to observe with how great an abandonment Mancinelli threw himself into work that nevertheless must surely lie very near the most intimate places of his musical temperament.

On Friday night Mme Rejane appeared in Dumas fils' comedy "Le Demi-Monde," a play which might be described as elder brother to "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Both pieces attack the same problem: the eligibility of ladies with a past. Both Dumas and Mr. Pinero arrive at the same conclusion: "Don't" But whereas the Englishman argues from a particular and highly specialized case, the Frenchman or rather the Parisian treads more general ground. Mrs. Tanqueray is living witness to the well worn dictum that the English take their pleasures sadly. Suzanne d'Ange is more frankly joyous and material. The reason may lie in the fact that she has obtained a substantial settlement from her first lover, Mme Rejane rendered the Parisienne to the finger tips so to speak. Dumas has provided her with juicy lines and she squeezed them dry. The woman is delightfully egoistic, a struggle-for-lifer, as Daudet would have said; and Mme Rejane makes her struggle for all she is worth. The prospective husband who is to make the peach "a quinze sous" worth the full franc and a half is treated as such a person should be by a self-respecting woman, Made up to resemble Mr. Maurice Hewlett, M. Marie de l'Isle acted firmly and with the necessary abruptness. M. Tarride as Olivier de Jalin proved that there are several ways of taking the persuasive parts usually associated with Sir Charles Wyndham and deserved every one of the plaudits that rewarded his easy diction and aplomb. Mme Harlay made a charming Marcelle and the impossible Mme. de Santis was quite convincing and more impossible than ever as enacted by Mme Avril.

Ill-luck seems to pursue the arrangements made for Herr Anton Van Rooy's concerts, and the announcement of the assistance at his song-recital by Professor Carl Friedberg was nullified by a brief notice that in consequence of the sudden illness of Professor Friedberg, the piano soli will be omitted from the programme. The result was that upon Herr van Rooy's shoulders the whole strain of the afternoon's work rested, the accompaniments being played by Herr Hans Morgenstern. Necessarily, such a contretemps made for a certain monotony, a certain repetition of similar vocal effects, which, fine as they were separately and individually, in the accumulation tended towards producing a mild sense of fatigue. Yet Herr Van Rooy sang remarkably extraordinarily well. Two Bach songs, Liebster Herr Jesu and Todessehnsucht, were admirably, wonderfully interpreted by him. The fine vocal quality was there, as one may say, as a foundation; then followed the personal enthusiasm; and finally the genuinely intellectual method of the artistic accomplishment came to win this unsurpassable music of Bach to his own individual methods so perfectly, so feelingly, that there was only one verdict to record—a verdict of complete enthusiasm. In Eck's 'Das Mühlrad' he struck us as being somewhat heavy a trifle inclined to solemnity. It must happen that with the passage of years, a carefully constructed special outlook upon the art of music—or indeed upon any other art—will result in the application of that specialism to work which lies outside the place, as mathematicians would say, of its origin. In Beethoven's Cycle of Songs, "An die ferne Geliebte" he was impressive, and on the whole vocally successful; but he seemed not to have reached the meaning of Beethoven, he depended, one may say, rather upon his vocal acquisition than upon the music of the master. In a series of Schubert's songs, however, he was quite extraordinary. It was here that the earnestness of his manner, and the power which he possesses for quick and suddens flight of emotion, were seen at their best. That accomplishment, rare as captain-jewels in the carcanet, was shown at a really gorgeous height in Die Krähe. Here the peculiarly magniloquent utterance of the man—for one may be magniloquent without exaggeration—was extraordinarily striking. That mood, however, he threw away in his singing of Im Dorfe, a song which contains a significance and a meaning that can very rarely be fulfilled without a foresight which few singers possess. In Das Wirthshaus again, he seemed to us to realize his music with just the right sort of keenness and of sentiment. Herr Van Rooy, to sum up, has the gift of realizing the deepest sentiment which lies in the best songs of such writers of immediate appeal as Schubert. He seems to get at the thoughts that so often lie too deep for tears. He never takes an advantage of his audience by any excess, yet his listeners must feel that he has an expressiveness which they alone must, with or without his encouragement, interpret for themselves.

There is a fashion even in fun, and sometimes more than a fashion. The things that amused us twenty years ago amuse us no longer. From the thwackings and distresses that our youth accounted most excellent fooling our middle age is lucky to escape without a headache. Yet though this may be a reason for the middle aged playgoer to avoid farcical comedy of "The Private Secretary" pattern, it does not explain how it comes that such pieces have disappeared from the stage, supported now as ever by the rising generation. The chief interest of Mr. Walter Sapte junr.'s play, "The Crammer," produced this week lies in its fidelity to a past convention. The convention demands, inter alia, that everything shall be done to a violent physical accompaniment. The opening scene is an army tutor's establishment, where the pupils demonstrate their superabundance of youthful spirit by slapping one another on the back when they are within arm's length, and by the throwing things at one another when they are not. If this class of play is to come into vogue again it will probably be as an advertisement of somebody's physical culture or somebody's else's untearable tweeds. Another principle of this style of drama is that so long as a motive (no matter how absurd) is publicly announced for every minor proceeding, the author need not trouble himself about the plausibility of his main action. Here we have one pupil, the Hon. Charles Hamilton falling in love with Kate Wakefield, the sister of another. Nothing would be simpler than for Hamilton to get Wakefield to invite him home for the vacation. But that would never do, so what he does is this: Wakefield has a younger brother, and it has been arranged that the mathematic tutor at the army crammer's shall coach him at home during the vacation. This tutor's name happens to be Hamilton too—Colenso Hamilton (what lucky dogs these authors are!) And Hamilton the pupil induces Hamilton the tutor to go away on a fishing outing, while he palms himself off on the Wakefields as the man they have engaged. Some reason may have been alleged for his behaving in this extraordinary manner, but, if so, it did not carry conviction—even the moderate amount of conviction required in farce—and is now clean forgotten. Having entered the house in a capacity that is foreign to his abilities, he naturally gets into difficulties. The boy detects the fraud, and will not work. The father writes complaints to the army tutor, to whose daughter the real Hamilton is engaged. Many complications supervene, but none of such novelty or such ingenuity as to call for remark. In the end the hero is assured of the lady whom he has sought in a fashion so circuitous as to remind one of ghosts, who, it has been observed, when anxious to convey information of gold hidden in the chimney, can think of no better way than driving round and round the house in a phantom coach-and-six. Still, the piece is a quite creditable specimen of the class of play to which it belongs and might have been popular twenty, fifteen, or even ten years ago. It was very well acted by a company that included Mr. Ben. Webster, Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mr. O. B. Clarence, Miss Hilda Trevelyan, Miss Janet Alexander, Miss Helen Rous, and Miss Carlotta Zerbini. Of these the best were Mr. Ben Webster, who played very agreeably as Hamilton; Miss Janet Alexander, who was pretty and sympathetic as his sweetheart; and Mr. O. B. Clarence, who breathed something of life into the figure of the stammering mathematic tutor. The author was warmly greeted by an audience which, considering the fineness of the afternoon, was large. It was not an afternoon to spend in the theatre but those in the stalls could at least console themselves with the reflection that they were better off than the people on the stage. They could sit still.

CRICKET.

LORD NORTHCOTE INTER-COLLEGIATE SHIELD.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The following are the scores in the match between the Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College which was commenced yesterday:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Shete, c Prabhaker, b Cassels	3
Kasaad, b Cassels	3
Mulla, b Photographer	22
Metha (Capt), c Sanzgiri, b Judha	28
Khansaheb, l-b-w, b Cassels	11
Nadkarni, c Prabhaker, b Judha	6
Mody, c Cassels, b Judha	1
Cooper, not out	21
Commissariatwalla, b Judha	19
Engineer, c Photographer, b Judha	0
Vakil, b Photographer	1
Extras	6
Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Cassels	95	26	3	3
Judha	72	29	1	5
Photographer	55	17	2	2
Prabhaker	42	28	...	...
Irani	18	12	...	...

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

B S Photographer, not out	8
Vasifdar, not out	11
Mogrelia Irani (Capt) J Mody T W Cassels V S Sanzgiri N G Prabhaker L Judha J Writer Bhedwar	To play
Extras	5
Total	24

Mr. Bourdillon, officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, opened the Buktiapur Behar Light Railway—a line of 19 miles from Buktiapur on the East Indian to Behar—on Monday in the presence of a large gathering of the local public and of guests from Calcutta, including the Agent and Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, Messrs. Dring and Huddleston. The representatives of the Company in their address to the Lieutenant-Governor were able to give a most favourable account of their proceedings and prospects, and all went off merrily. It was gently brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the Company would already like to add an extension of 10 miles to their system: and though Mr. Bourdillon was cautious about committing himself to anything definite he was not unfavourable. The Buktiarpur Railway, which is on the 2ft. 6in. gauge has been undertaken under a tri-partite arrangement. The Government gives the land; and the District Board guarantees a subsidy (with a certain maximum) so as to bring the Company's interest on their capital up to 4 per cent, and acquires in return the right of purchase after 21 years and half of any surplus profits over 4 per cent. These terms follow the lines upon which the Howrah Amta Light Railway was constructed, and the success of that line has been such that the shares of the Buktiarpur undertaking have been at a premium from the first. Confidence having been established there is any quantity of capital now forthcoming in Bengal for similar undertakings on the same terms: and there can be little doubt that if Government leaves things to their natural development we are on the threshold of a large extension of local light railways throughout the Province.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanaji, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

BENE-ISRAEL BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 19th March last, from the trustees of the Bene-Israel Burial Ground at Mount Road, requesting that they, like the Suni Mahomedans, be exempted (1) from payment of Government taxes on their burial ground; and (2) be charged for water supplied to the ground at compounded rates. In support of their first request the applicants stated that they had four burial grounds in Bombay for none of which they paid Government dues, and that as the Suni Mahomedans were exempted from payment of Government dues the same concession should be extended to them. They further alleged that in 1882 the Municipality took a portion of their burial ground at Grant Road for the Improvement of the Northbrook gardens and that in exchange for that the Municipality promised to give them another plot of land in the vicinity of it. The promise, they stated, had not been fulfilled.

The Commissioner in his letter regarding the above stated:—

"There are four Jewish burial grounds in the Municipal Register, and I am not sure if these are the identical grounds referred to by the Trustees. There is, however, no Budget provision made for payment of Government dues in respect of any Jewish burial ground, and from this fact it is apparent that the Municipality does not pay them. As regards the exemption of the Suni community as stated in my letter No. 26785 of 24th December, 1902, the Suni ground having been acquired from the Port Trustees it is not liable to Government dues. With regard to the statement that the Municipality took up a portion of the Bene-Israel ground at Grant Road, I enclose a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter. The Executive Engineer states that the obligation on the part of the Municipality has not been fulfilled, nor is it necessary to do so now as the Bene-Israel community has been provided with a new burial ground at Mount Road. I, however, do not think that this can be set off against the obligation, as the new burial ground was given to the community, not in lieu of the portion of their ground taken up by the Municipality, but on account of its having been found necessary to close the old ground owing to its being overcrowded. The request of the Trustees appears to me to be a reasonable one, and as already recommended by me, they should, I think, be exempted from the payment of Government dues and the Municipality should bear the charge. As regards the question of water charges the Standing Committee have now decided that burial and burning grounds should be charged the compounded sum of Rs. 5 per annum. The charge by meter measurement in respect of this ground will therefore cease."

The Committee resolve to recommend the Corporation in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

BURSTS ON THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Commissioner fowarded for the information of the committee a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in regard to two bursts on the 32" Vehar main. The report stated that "the first burst occurred at Curry Road Station at 2-40 p.m. on the 7th instant, and the second burst about midway between Dadar and Matunga Station, at 8-30 p.m. consequent on the closing of the sluice at Dadar. Both the bursts were promptly repaired. The proximate cause of both bursts was corrosion on the underside of the pipe. In each case a large piece was blown clean out, and in parts of the fracture the thickness of the solid metal left barely exceeded that of an ordinary penknife. The immediate cause was no doubt slight subsidence due to the earth being softened by the rain accelerated in the case of Dadar burst by the shock of closing the sluice. The work was under the immediate charge of Mr. Thurley and his foreman, who, with all the men under them, worked with exemplary deligence. Two bursts occurring simultaneously considerably increased the strain on the staff, as none of the men could be relieved."

The report was recorded.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE HEAD OF BURMESE BUDDHISM.

RECOGNITION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Rangoon Gazette" writes:—After the British annexation of Upper Burma, it was considered politically expedient to recognise the Buddhist hierarchy, with the Taungdaw Sadaw at its head. Under Burmese rule three per cent. of the population of Upper Burma were monks, and in Mandalay itself there were 13,127 members of the order, or about eight per cent. of the total population. It was necessary to utilise the traditional machinery in dealing with this large number of Hpoongyis, whose influence over the people has always been great. The monks are not only the spiritual guides, but are the teachers of the Burmese people. Every Burmese boy must go through a course of studies in a monastery as the novice. The admission into the novitiate is like baptism among Christians, and the investiture of the sacred thread among Hindus. It is a solemn act of confirmation in one's religion. For the uplifting of the masses, morally, intellectually, and socially, the Hpoongyi is the most effective lever and it is an act of political wisdom to guide his energies and aspirations in the proper channel. The Taungdaw Sadaw was noted neither for learning nor administrative ability, but he had been Thibaw's teacher when the latter was an obscure prince whom nobody ever dreamt of seeing on the throne of Burma. The fact of having been Royal preceptor, however, gave him sufficient prestige, and he was a very good figure head. He died in 1895. The ex-Ministers and Sadaws of Mandalay could not agree upon his successor; two rival factions arose, one headed by the Megawadi Sadaw and other by the Pakan Sadaw. Neither of these candidates was recognised by the British Government. In 1901 the people of Madalay, led by the venerable Kinwun Mingyi, C.I.E., again agitated for the appointment of a Thathanabaing, or Buddhist Archbishop. In October of that year a very large and representative meeting was held at the foot of the Mandalay Hill, and the election was by voting. The Moda Sadaw secured the largest number of votes, and the candidate who stood next to him was the Taunggwin Sadaw. Lord Curzon met the Thathanabaing-elect at Mandalay in the following November, and discussed with the local officials the question of recognising a head of the Buddhist Church in Burma. A singular fatality appears to attach to every Sadaw who has aspired to the Thathanabaing. The Moda Sadaw was no exception to the rule, and he died of fever in March, 1902. The necessity of a fresh election was obviated by the insertion of a proviso in the rules relating to the previous one that in the case of the refusal, inability, etc., of the first candidate to accept office, the second on the list must be elected. Thus, like President Roosevelt, the Taunggwin Sadaw attained the supreme place by the sudden intervention of death. The Taunggwin Sadaw is 59 years old, and is hale and strong. His eyesight is, however, weak, as there is a cataract in one eye. He is of commanding stature and of active habits. He is well versed both in secular and religious literature, and being endowed in tact, common sense, and judgment, his decisions in ecclesiastical matters have always given satisfaction. He is well acquainted with the traditions of the office of Thathanabaing. He comes of an aristocratic family: he is cousin of M. Pe Si, C.I.E., Ex-Myaowun of Mandalay, and grandson of the Kyaukasauk Kingyi, the Burmese Plenipotentiary who signed the Yandabo Treaty of 1826. If he had joined the Burmese King's service he would probably have attained high office as a Minister, but he elected for the austerities of monastic life, with its simple living and high thinking. In a few weeks Sir Hugh Barnes will instal the Taunggwin Sadaw as Thathanabaing at Mandalay and present him with a Sanad and seal of his office. The news regarding the recognition of a Thathanabaing by the British Government has given immense satisfaction to the Burmese people, who look upon him as one of the moulders of their destiny and as the main sustainer of the religious and intellectual traditions of their race. Besides the practically unanimous desire of the Burmese community in Upper Burma for a duly recognised Thathanabaing, there are other reasons for recognising the supreme head of the Buddhist Church. It is essential in the interests of the administration of civil justice that there should be a recognised and properly constituted head of the Buddhist Church, whose decision in ecclesiastical matters would be final and conclusive and could properly be acted on by the Courts. The Government of India have therefore agreed that the appointment of Thathanabaing, selected by non-Government agency, should be recognised by Government, his jurisdiction being limited to Upper Burma. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction will be recognised only so far as it affects administrative as distinct from ecclesiastical matters. He will be supreme in all matters relating to the external administration and control of the Budhist hierarchy in Upper Burma, the discipline of the monks in order, and the repressing of abuses therein.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. B. G. TILAK.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard arguments on a rule calling upon the District Magistrate at Poona, why the accused, Mr. B. G. Tilak, in the case in which he was tried at Poona for forgery and perjury, should not be allowed an inspection of or be provided with a copy of the report made by Mr. Harry Brewin as to the results of the investigation made under the order of the District Magistrate, and why a summons should not be issued to Mr. Brewin with an interim stay of the proceedings before the trying magistrate. The Hon. the Advocate-General, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Branson, with Mr. Bakhle, for the applicant.

In support of the rule, Mr. Branson said the application on which the rule was based stated that Mr. Brewin, in company with another Police Officer, Mr. Page, had been deputed to investigate at an earlier stage of the case against Mr. Tilak, and had taken down statements, among others, of the Tai Maharaj, and had made a report to the District Magistrate of the results of that investigation. The applicant claimed the right to see that report for the purpose of utilizing it in his defence. He also claimed the right to examine Mr. Brewin for the purpose of disclosing the statements made to him by Tai Maharaj. Application was first made on the 11th December, 1902, to obtain a copy of Mr. Brewin's report, and to examine him as a witness but the Magistrate did not then decide the matter finally. He left the point of inspection open until it should properly arise for determination. Subsequently when Mr. Page was examined for the defence in order to prove the statements made to him by Tai Maharaj, he produced certain documents which were represented as the statements made to him by Tai Maharaj. The learned counsel said he now understood that Tai Maharaj was endeavouring to get out of those statements by denying having made them. It was, therefore, essential that Mr. Brewin, should be examined in order to corroborate Mr. Page as regards Tai Maharaj's statements. Counsel argued that the inquiry made by Mr. Brewin was not confidential or departmental as it was now urged by Mr. Brewin. He relied for the inspection of documents on a case decided in the High Court of Madras.

The Advocate-General, in reply, said that Mr. Brewin's report was confidential and departmental, because he had made the inquiries under the directions of the Inspector-General of Police, and had submitted his report not to the District Magistrate, but to the Superintendent of Police. Having referred to certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the learned counsel argued that Mr. Brewin's report was like a report made by one police officer to another and was confidential.

Mr. Branson, in rejoinder, argued that the only document which could be held confidential was a policeman's diary, and even that could sometimes be produced for the perusal of the judge in a criminal case, and with the permission of the judge, an inspection might be allowed to the accused person for his benefit.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the court's judgment, said:—This rule was issued, calling upon Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, F.C., Poona, to show cause why, firstly, the petitioner, Mr. Tilak, should not be allowed inspection of, or a copy of, the report made by Mr. Brewin as the result of the investigation, made under the order of the District Magistrate in this matter, and, secondly, why a summons should not be issued to Mr. Brewin. As to the second of these grounds the trying Magistrate rejected Mr. Tilak's application for the reason that Mr. Page had given all information about the statement of witnesses, out of which, one, that of Tai Maharaj, had been made use of by the accused. It appears to us, however, that that is not a sufficient reason for refusing to call Mr. Brewin. It may be that Mr. Page has already given evidence, which serves the same purpose for which the evidence of Mr. Brewin is required by the petitioner; but if he thinks that he may get additional strength from Mr. Brewin's evidence and be able to contradict Tai Maharaj further, he has the right to have that evidence taken, and the court is not justified in shutting it out, because the evidence, already admitted, is in its opinion at this stage sufficient, unless the court thinks that the application for this fresh evidence was made for the purpose of vexation and delay. Mr. Clements does not put his refusal to summon Mr. Brewin on that ground. We think, therefore, that the petitioner is entitled to have Mr. Brewin summoned and examined for the defence. Then comes the question, whether the petitioner is also entitled to an inspection of Mr. Brewin's report. With reference to this point, it is to be noted that, in his application to the magistrate, dated the 11th of December, 1902, the petitioner, among other things, requested the magistrate to summon the Collector and the District Magistrate, Poona, to produce through a clerk report of the police investigation held into charges against him under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, and also to call for the statements made by Tai Maharaj before Mr. Brewin and Mr. Page in the police enquiry. The magistrate passed an order on that application on the same day, holding the report of the police investigation to be inadmissible, but he sent for Tai Maharaj's statements made to the police offices. This was on the 11th December, 1902, and the defence did not question the magistrate's ruling as to the report of Mr. Brewin at that time or afterwards until, on the 15th of July, they made an application to be allowed an inspection of the report. Had the defence attached importance to the report, they ought to have come to this court soon after the magistrate had decided against them, and held (in December last) that the report was inadmissible. The present application re-opening a point already decided and made at a late stage of the case, after the lapse of more than six months of the magistrate's order, was, we think, disposed of by the magistrate in the exercise of a discretion vested in him, and we see no ground to interfere with that discretion under our revisional jurisdiction. We make the rule absolute so far as the second ground is concerned, but discharge it as to the first.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Alexander Capt G D
Ahlers Mr R V
Bryan Mr J N B
Braithwaite Mr D
Banerji Mr A
Boisgoroff Mr J
Bader Mr
Budd Capt N A H
Cowie Mrs
Crawford Vet-Capt R L
Cuddy Dr
Chorlton Nurse
Courage Mr A
Clarke Mr and Mrs A
Carter Miss
Christian Mr H
Curgiven Mr and Mrs
Conder Mr Gerald
Deas Lt H J
Davis Rev and Miss
Dawes Capt C D
Dawes Col J A H
Dykes Mr J A
Davy Capt J D W
Ellery Capt E C
Firth Capt H V
Forbes Capt J G
Farley Mr F W
French-Mullen Col J
Fuller Mr J B
Gregson 2nd-Lt E D
Guiterman Mr C G
Harrison Mr A C
Hindmarsh Miss
Hepburn Brg-Genl R G
Hughes Mr J
James Major O H
Jones Mr W F
Jones Miss J F
Jameson Maj and Mrs J B
Kesteven Mr C H
King-Hall Lt Col
Lyster Lt C H
Langley Maj J D
Ley Maj
MacLaine Lt R G
Mayhew Mr A
Marlow Maj B W
Mabbett Mr E D
Morrison Mr D'McEvan
MacDonnell Mr J
Moorwood Maj J
Nairne Lt C E
Nicoll Mr J A
O Donnell Col
Perch Miss
Park Col C W
Pector-Watlow Lt
Reynolds Lt A B
Ramsay Miss E C
Richardson Mr E A
Ramdas Mr S
Ruffstock Mr J
Rose Vt-Lt C and Mrs
Russell Lt F C
Smith Mr and Mrs
Thorpe Mr E F
Taleyarkhan Mr and Mrs
Taleyarkhan Master and Miss
Wightman Mr and Mrs H

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMER.

The following is a list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles, &c, per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Dumbea, on Friday the 24th instant:—

Mr Laronce
Col Plyton
Mr Godbole
Rev Durrant G B
Mrs Mistry
Mr Zimmermann
Mr B C Contractor
Mrs Bourdin
Mr Chandrasen
Mr P Harrisson
Mr de Satt
Mr R C Plowden
Mr D Buxey
Mr S Jackson
Mr N R Mistry
Mr V Ahmed

Flint Cottage, Box Hill, the home of Mr. George Meredith, is situated amidst some of the most charming scenery in the south of England, and is within a stone's throw of many other literary retreats. Near by is the picturesque Burford Bridge Hotel, where Keats stayed when writing "Endymion," while only a little distance away, at West Humble is "The Cottage" in which Daniel Defoe lived and wrote. Many literary men and women of to-day seek inspiration in the Switzerland of England, and several have taken up permanent residence in the locality. It is at the hotel at Burford Bridge, by the way, that Nelson is said to have been staying with Lady Hamilton when the dispatch arrived ordering him to proceed to Portsmouth to take command of the Trafalgar fleet.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN AND THE KING.

The Corporation of Dublin, in the opinion of the "Voice of India" has disgraced itself in the eyes of the world, and may well be deprived of its charter. Our contemporary adds: To refuse to present an address of welcome to the King is an act of passive revolt, and it is aggravated in the present instance because not only is King Edward believed to be personally in favour of meeting the wishes of the Nationalists as far as may be, but the Government is now engaged in steering through Parliament a costly measure which is to work out the salvation of the Irish peasantry. The irreconcilables may think that they have not got all they wanted, but the spirit of conciliation that actuates the Sovereign and Parliament alike deserved to be appreciated even by the Corporation of Dublin. It may be assumed that the 40 persons that voted against the address are loyal and friendly to the person of the Sovereign, and they only desire to mark their sense of dissatisfaction with their political condition. But there are less objectionable methods of conveying that sentiment than one which cannot be regarded in an altogether impersonal light. If you refuse to welcome the presence of the Sovereign in your midst at all, what right have you to appeal to him for any concession?

SANITATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

In commenting on the resolution of the Bombay Government on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency, the "Rast Goftar" states:—We are told that "the Governor in Council cannot at present hold out any hope of any large measure of government aid, being given towards the execution of such schemes." This is unfortunate, for, with eminently unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, in most of the towns in the mofussil, militating, against the life and health of their inhabitants, Government do not feel to be in the position to remove the cause of the evil. One should have imagined that knowing what it has cost both to the authorities and the public during the last many years, the enormous expenditure that has had to be undertaken for combative measures, Government would deem prevention better than cure. To let the sanitary condition of the towns remain in an unsatisfactory state, to let them breed disease and death, and instead of doing away with the cause, to combat with its effects is a policy which will neither bring us out of the present woes, nor prevent the spread of the disease which has been taking, year after year, such an enormous toll of human life.

INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Referring to Lady Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir's address before the Women Writers' Club in London, the "Voice of India" says:—If Indian men in England have done much, on the turf and at the Universities, to raise their countrymen in the estimation of the West, Indian women have not failed to do a like service for their sisters. Miss Toru Dutt, the poetess, Pandita Ramabai, the philanthropist, and Miss Sorabjee, the lawyer, have brought as much credit for Indian womanhood as Parliamentarians and Senior Wranglers, cricket-players and racquet-players have for Indian manhood. If the women-writers of England did not, as a rule know what culture and refinement Indian women were capable of, Lady Jehangir taught them that by personal illustration at the annual dinner of the Women Writers' Club last month in London. Her speech appears to have been acclaimed as the speech of the evening; it certainly was a graceful and sententious utterance, thoroughly Indian and womanly in spirit, with a conclusion the point of which could not have been missed by the Misses present at the dinner. Lady Jehangir, however, put the instruction in the mouth of a little girl. A brother and sister, of eight and seven respectively, were asked what they intended to be when grown up. The boy said: "I intend to be a soldier and fight the King's enemies all over the world." The little girl replied: "I intend to be a mamma!" That is the eternal ideal of womanhood, with perhaps this difference—that while the mammas of old spoke novels, the mammas of to-day write them.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—With all their (Indian women's) faults and weaknesses and with all their want of literary education no other country can boast of women of more simple, frugal and abstemious habits, more diligent in the performance of household duties, more devoted to their husbands and children and more virtuous. Their exclusively indoor life is responsible for good many erroneous conceptions and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir deserves the thanks of the Indian communities for having tried to remove them by her happy speech delivered at an important function. Writers and thinkers in the East are the products of eastern environments, and are apt to form ideals influenced by their surroundings. Making conscious allowance for this bias, we do not think that women should disregard their household duties, or neglect the duties of motherhood upon the right performance of which depends the highest welfare and even the existence, of nations, and engage, for instance, in the all-absorbing and exhausting pastime of politics.

THE PROPOSED ARMY CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" declaims against the expenditure of three crores to be added to the burdens of India in respect to the proposed Army Corps, which is to be located in South Africa to be of use in case India has need of it. Says our contemporary:—So India may ruminate over the colossal expenditure in store for her in the near future. It is doubtful if the ordinary growth of revenue is as much as a crore and a quarter. While that is not the case, here is the country, which we repeat, in matters of military finance, has no voice whatever and which is only perfunctorily consulted,—a purely jesuitical strategy to salve the conscience,—being forced against its will to bear this burden! The palpable financial injustice of the charge has only to be fairly considered to be convinced of the way in which India is treated. Viceroys are powerless and Secretaries of State are mere clay in the hands of the strong potters of the Cabinet who over-ride them. We think Indian tax-payers should not cease agitating on this subject until they have succeeded in putting down this arbitrary way of casting military burdens of a most intolerable character on their shoulders. They should continue to agitate as they have agitated during the last 20 years and upward and that with greater activity until the conscience of the British nation at large is thoroughly aroused at this transparent injustice and a substantial redress obtained.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—Here in India the taxpayer cries in vain. Domestic reforms and internal improvements have as a rule been sacrificed in this country at the altar of military activity and military efficiency, and once more India's poor purse has been saddled with one more heavy demand She can not appeal to any one with any hope of redress and her protests are impotent. One more act of gross injustice is going to be perpetrated, so far as this country is concerned. The South African war was not undertaken for the benefit of Indian people, and it is monstrous that the famine and plague stricken inhabitants of India should be called upon to contribute towards the upkeep of the South African Garrison. The whole country ought to ring with indignant protests against such an iniquitous proposal.

THE FORTHCOMING MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

In connection with the forthcoming Mahomedan Educational Conference, the "Voice of India" remarks:—There is something specially encouraging in the head of our Administration coming forward in person to speed a public movement with popular education for its object. The report that H. E. Lord Northcote is to open the forthcoming Mahomedan Educational Conference ought, therefore, to be welcome to the entire Indian community. We have always held it as a working principle that the backwardness of the Mahomedans in matters educational is a drag on the Indian community in general. We ought to have equal progress over the country, as far as that is to be managed. The Mahomedans in India have a great future before them. For one thing, they have not so much to unlearn as the Hindus have, nor are they so fettered by artificial restrictions of caste. And Europeans find them easier to get on with. Let them adapt themselves to the altered conditions of life, and they will before long compete with the most advanced sections of their countrymen.

THE NORTHCOTE "GOWSHALA."

The "Rast Goftar" thus refers to the first report of the good work done by the Gujerat Cattle Farm:—The first report of the Committee of the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association, of which the Hon. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner Northern Division, is the President, amply justifies the expectations which were formed of the Gujarat Cattle Farm, which was established about two and a half years ago. It would be remembered that the idea of establishing such a farm originated with Lord Northcote. As the report before us states, it was under the auspices of his Excellency who conceived the idea of gathering the best of the scattered remnant, both male and female, of the famous Gujarat cattle into a farm, and so preserving the type that the work was undertaken. He initiated the good work with a generous contribution of Rs 15,000 from his own purse, and subsequently Rs. 9,000 more were given, making Rs. 24,000 in all. "The farm at Chharodi has, therefore, been fittingly named the Northcote Gowshala." His Excellency's example was copied by others, though on a much smaller scale, and the Committee were able to collect up to the end of the last year nearly Rs. 30,000 from contributions from the public.

HIGH COURT JUDGES, ENGLISH AND INDIAN.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," which perceives a falling off in the calibre of High Court Judges, English and Indian, remarks:—It is an undeniable fact that the bench of the High Courts in all parts of the country has greatly deteriorated within recent times; and it would seem that there is every tendency for a further decline in years to come unless the State becomes seriously alive to the wisdom and necessity of checking further deterioration to the great detriment of the public. It goes without saying that Judges must possess not only the requisite ability to give sound decisions but also that impartiality and independence which contribute to inspire public confidence. Nothing has more attached Indians to British rule than the administration of justice. Its rhadamanthine character and purity have been the theme of universal praise. But it seems that during the last decade or so there has been a serious falling off from the old and high standard.

BANNING THE PANAMA.

CRUSADE AGAINST MODERN HEADGEAR CRAZE.

A number of men in the West End have made a solemn promise and vow that under no circumstances will they be seen wearing a Panama hat.

The motives which actuate the anti-Panamites were explained by a prominent member of the group. He was faultlessly attired in a navy-blue suit of light texture, a white waistcoat, and a neat straw hat of sailor shape.

"You ask," he said, "why I decline to wear a Panama. I will tell you. Because it is unbecoming, because it is effeminate, because it is ostentatious, because it is common, and because it is bad form.

"I object to the Panama for æsthetic reasons. Its stodgy crown and flamboyant brim are not in keeping with our modern style of attire.

"Think of the time the Panamite has to waste before his looking-glass. It has never been my misfortune to see one of them at his toilet, but I should say, at a modest computation, that he spends about half an hour per day in adjusting its waves and dents to the classic beauty of his features.

"Can you think of a more fatuous occupation for a man in his senses?"

THE ECONOMIC QUESTION.

Then there is the economical question. Some commercial genius set the idea going that a good Panama could not be bought under ten guineas, and that, if he wished to preserve his self-respect, the rich man ought to pay fifty.

Once the idea soaked into the public mind, the manufacturers had us at their mercy.

A dealer tells me that last summer he sold scores of hats at two guineas each to men who seldom paid more than that for a suit of clothes. It was good business for him, of course, but he confessed that he often smiled at the foolishness of his customers.

"Then came the reign of the cheap imitation, and the hat was the only wear of the day-tripper. I trust I am no snob. The clerk wears a straw hat, and so do I; he wears a bowler, and so do I; in the country he wears a cloth cap, and so do I. All these things we wear because they are sensible, becoming, and convenient. But I decline to walk down the Strand looking like a sugar planter, simply because other people decide that it is the right thing to do.

"The Panama must go, and the sooner it disappears better."

Meanwhile it is clear that the Panama has at least another summer of life before it.

A Panama made at Nancy or Epinal, from real Panama fibre, can be bought for a guinea, a good one for two guineas. The real South American productions range, in the West End, from two guineas to six. The famous thirty and fifty guinea hats from Guayaquil are luxuries at fancy prices, like rare stamps. And an expert who knows the business from the raw pod in South America to the hatshop-counter in London declares that if he were buying a Panama for himself he would not dream of paying more than two guineas for it.

ELECTRIC CRANES.

TRIUMPH OF TRANSIT BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

Much interest was manifested in the official trials of the two new electric cranes, which have just been erected at Dover at a cost of £11,000.

They are of great power, and, constructed to the design of Sir William Preece and Messrs. Siemens, have been built so as to command both sides of the Admiralty Pier.

They have a specially long radius of 55ft., and are to be used for the transhipment of mails and baggage in specially built crates, capable of containing 2 1-2 tons.

Up to the present the whole of the enormous quantity of mails and baggage which passes through the ports of Dover and Calais daily has had to be handled separately by a large staff of porters.

Under the new system, which is to come into operation on July 1, coincident with the advent of the turbine steamer, a great saving of time will be effected, because the crates will be loaded up in London and Paris and carried straight through to either capital.

Electrical cranes have also been erected at Calais.

After the demonstration, Sir William Crundall stated that these cranes were only to be regarded as a temporary measure, pending the completion of the more comprehensive scheme of the commercial harbour and the erection of the new Continental water station, involving a further outlay of a million and a quarter, for which the working drawings were being completed, and tenders will shortly be asked.

Sir William Preece said he looked upon what they had witnessed that day as virtually the very latest development of electricity.

The whole secret of the future in the development of the shipping interest was the rapidity of loading and unloading, and he was glad to say that among the pioneers in this direction was the British Admiralty.

MONT BLANC MYSTERY.

SEARCH PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOST STUDENTS.

A correspondent at Geneva telegraphs that five large search-parties have gone out to look for the band of the students who left Chamonix on Saturday June 30th to climb Mont Blanc. Two guides who returned on July 2nd report having seen four bodies at the foot of a crevasse near the Dome du Gouter. The guide Estafette, who has got back from the Tete Rousse, says that his party saw two or three tourists making signals of distress from the Gouter cabin. Help was at once sent. The party, on leaving the Geneva Club, consisted of eight light-hearted German students. They had but little mountaineering experience and only one of them knew Mont Blanc but in spite of this fact they did not consult the guides and started off alone.

The expedition was sheer madness and it was made against the express wishes and entreaties of fellow students. Some of the party were even unprovided with ice-axes or provisions and it is more than likely that if they have not been killed by a fall they have been frozen or starved to death as several were only wearing their ordinary boots and very little equipment was carried.

Two of the students were in weak health and one of these returned on Monday. The others were last seen through telescopes from Chamonix early on Monday morning at the foot of the Aiguille du Gouter. Since then the weather has been bad, and more than one awful storm has raged. It was only on Thursday, however, that the alarm was raised and since then the local officials of Chamonix and St. Gervais have been doing their best to obtain news of the missing young men.

In addition to the five search-parties mentioned, other expeditions are being organised. The affair has created intense excitement at Chamonix and Geneva.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Cable Situbondo Bandjermasin interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted for repairs.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier.

Colonial Governors naturally meet with many out-of-the-way adventures, but one of the most extraordinary incidents on record befell Sir G. W. Des Voeux when he was Govenor of Fiji. He was voyaging at the time from Sydney to that Pacific group, and had gone to bed early. He was suddenly aroused from blissful dreams by something heavy falling upon him. It turned out to be an escaped sheep that had been chased all over the steamer, and had finished up its wild career by rushing into the Viceregal cabin and jumping into the Viceregal bunk.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

June tried to make us forgetful of her misdeeds by smiling as she left us, says the "Westminster," but the remembrance of low temperatures and a record rainfall are not so readily effaced. The mean day temperature for the month was nearly 6deg. below the average of seventy-one degrees, whilst the mean night temperature of 48deg. was short of the average by 2deg.; and on the night of the 19th ult. the thermometer fell to 30deg. at Nairn and Wick. The highest reading during the month was 81deg. and the lowest 38deg. in London. There were seven sunless days, and about 168 hours of bright sunshine. Though the rainfall was confined to ten days, it reached 6 2-10in, in the Metropolis, thereby wresting from June 1860 the doubtful honour of a record. Oxonians were no better off with 6in. of rain, and Nice brought its total up to nearly 12in.

July usually records the highest summer temperature, which in 1881 reached 97deg., but the mean of the day readings is usually 74deg, and that of the night 53deg. The average rainfall is about 2 1-2in. in thirteen days, and, notwithstanding its reputation as a rainy month—no fewer than seven saints controlling the weather—as June has been so liberal we shall not allow ourselves to suggest the possibility of 7in. as in 1888, but shall hope to imitate July 1864 with less than 3-10ths of an inch. There is a falling-off of bright sunshine in this month, and we may only look for 175 hours, but Jersey may look for 230, Hastings 221, Eastbourne 219, and Brighton 218 hours.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has shown himself singularly unconventional in the matter of civic hospitality. Instead of confining his receptions and banquets to the class usually favoured on such occasions, his lordship has made an endeavour to recognise every class during his mayoralty. He began well by throwing open the Town Hall on certain days to every citizen who liked to call and pay his or her respects, and he followed this innovation by dispensing hospitality to the aged poor, the afflicted, and the nursing staffs of the city hospitals. At a reception in the Town Hall on Friday, in recognition of the King's birthday, the guests included seventy industrial veterans who had been in one continuous employment for over fifty years; while, on Saturday, 9,000 persons who have been in one employment for over twenty years were similarly entertained.

A good "story from India is told in the "Sheffield Telegraph: An American globe-trotter, dining with a gentleman in Calcutta, was asked if Americans were interested in India. The American assured him that such was the case, and said, "One day I met a lady I knew in the cars, and I handed her a newspaper in which was a paragraph headed 'India and Lord Curzon.' She settled down to read it with close attention. I remarked to her, 'You seem interested in that item about India.' 'Yes,' she said, 'I am.' When that young man came out here and married Mary Leiter I always said she would make something of him—and she has.

The paper so called is, of course, the "London Gazette," and some very interesting particulars concerning it are given by Mr. Arthur Hill in the July "Strand." The "Gazette" is the oldest and least read of any newspaper. It is at once the biggest and the least of all our papers, for it is the only paper in the land which changes its size from one page to a hundred, according to the pressure of news. It is the only newspaper whose word is law and whose authority is is accepted in the witness-box. It can make and unmake bankrupts. It is the only paper in which certain persons are compelled to advertise, and in which certain other persons cannot advertise, for love or money. It yields a profit of £20,000 a year.

The "London Gazette" has become regularised as a part of the British Constitutions now, but time was when the editorship of the "Gazette" was one of the spoils of office, worth eight hundred pounds a year. It was the recognised rewards of party services in the Press. The Government is more economical to-day in its journalism. Under the old regime the "Gazette" had, besides its editor, a staff of five clerks appointed by the Treasury; but in 1889 the Treasury remodelled the management of the paper, found the staff employment elsewhere, and left the whole responsibility of the "Gazette" on its present publishers, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's-lane. The printing of the paper has been in the Harrison family for practically one hundred and thirty years.

In the days before newspapers and telegraphs were what they are the "London Gazette" filled an important place. The news of the battle of Alma reached England on September 30, 1854. Mr. Harrison sat in his office, when a messenger arrived from the Duke of Newcastle, the First Secretary of State for War, asking him to hasten to Downing-street. Hurrying back with the messenger, Mr. Harrison found the Duke in a state of great excitement. We have such glorious news, said the Duke, explaining the nature of it. But the puzzle was how to make it know. Of course it would be printed in the "Gazette"; but it was Saturday evening, and there were no papers until Sunday, and it was important that the public anxiety should be allayed by the widest possible circulation of such a piece of news. Nobody knows it, and I don't know how to communicate it, the Duke went on. Mr. Harrison thought of the theatres. He returned to St. Martin's lane, set up the news with his own hands, sent men round to the theatres with early copies of the "Gazette," and the scenes which followed were historic. In one case the play suddenly ceased and the people rushed out shouting and cheering wildly over the victory.

Absolute secrecy as to the contents of any forthcoming "Gazette" prevails at St. Martin's-lane, and, though there are a thousand workers in Messrs. Harrison's offices, no item of news has ever leaked out before its time. Every sheet of copy is private and confidential until it appears for all the world to see. The copy for the "Gazette" is written in the Government offices, often by Cabinet Ministers themselves, and is invariably returned with the proofs. Each Secretary initials his copy—Lord Salisbury signing his with the letter 'S' in red ink—and in cases of promotion in the services no paragraph is accepted even in proof without being initialled a second time. Now and then—on very rare occasions—a piece of copy is received autographed by the Sovereign. The Farmer's Club of Philadhelpia is an organisation of millionaires whose hobby is amateur agriculture. A. J. Cassatt, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a prominent member, and at a meeting that he attended a discussion of the future of America arose. Everyone took an optimistic view of this question, and the most hopeful prophecies were made. A gentleman, turning to Mr. Cassatt, exclaimed: By Jove, sir, how I'd like, fifty years after my death to return and see what a grand country American has become! I can readily believe, said Mr. Cassatt that you will be glad of any pretext to return.

The name of the Earl of Ronaldshay, who started off the other day on another trip to India, is occasionally mentioned in connexion with the Viceroyalty at Calcutta. He has studiously followed the Curzon example by travelling all over and around India, and in his book a few months ago he showed that, young as he is, he has the capacity to grasp the various questions affecting the Indian side. But unless Lord Curzon's term is really extended for another couple of years at least, Lord Zetland's promising son can hardly be thought of seriously in connexion with the succession. He is only twenty-seven, and he is still a bachelor. In the case of the ordinary Colonies it has been found from experience that a single Governor is doomed to failure; in India nowadays it would be quite impossible for a Viceroy to succeed without a Vicereine.

During the present season about one and a half million cases of oranges were shipped to London and Livepool, chiefly from Valencia and Murcia. This is the largest output known to the trade. Those that are obtainable are making from 20s. to 30s. a case of 420 fruits. These are phenomenal values. The shipments of apples from Tasmania and Australia have been considerably larger than ever. It is estimated that the total imports up to June will be quite 360,000 boxes, each of which contain about 40lb. of fruit. We may thus take it for granted that the next year the shipments will be heavier still. The growers in Tasmania alone can send us 500,000 boxes if the prices will justify them doing so.

The Prince of Montenegro is most accomplished and gifted with many refined tastes; in his spare time he is fond of writing poetry, and many of his works are very beautiful and of great originality. His chief drama, "The Empress of the Balkans," has lately been translated into Dutch, and it is hoped that later it may appear in many other languages. This play is to be given at the theatres, and it is expected that it will have an immense success. The Prince has written many other poems, some of great dramatic power and many on historical subjects.

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR JAMES W. WILLCOCKS, whose brilliant little campaign in Ashantiland will be recalled, has written his autobiography as a soldier, and Mr. Murray will publish it in the autumn under the title "From Kabul to Kumassi."

Miss Helen Thorneycroft Fowler's novel "Place and Power," which is at present running in the "Lady's Realm," will be published in August by Messrs. Hutchinson. In part it deals with politics, and that should be an interesting feature of a book by the daughter of Sir Henry Fowler. In their arrangement for the autumn, publishers are counting upon the possibility of a General Election, and, to avoid clashing with it, more books may be issued in August than usual.

A Carlyle book which should find many readers is to be published by Messrs. Chapman towards the autumn. Its subject is "The Carlyle Country," and its author is Mr. J. M. Sloan, who knows that Country intimately. He fills it, so to speak, with Carlyle, weaving him and it into an intimate story. Thus the book is at once personal and topographical, and moreover, it is a critical appreciation, for Mr. Sloan knows Carlyle not less well than he knows Carlyle's country.

A work translated from the French, and having the title "Rome and the Renaissance," is announced by Messrs. Putnam. The author is Mr. Julian Klaczko, and the translator Mr. John Dennie. The book relates to the pontificate of Julius II., which was a notable time for Italian art and in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. Raphael and Michael Angelo belong to the period, and during it the Papacy freed itself from the curbs which had lain on its temporal authority.

Those who have followed Mr. Neil Munro's new novel in "Blackwood's" will especially care to know that it has appeared in book form on July 15. "Children of Tempest" is a story of incident, character, mystery, and romance, and has its action among the Catholics of the Outer Hebrides. Beliefs elsewhere long forgotten, and customs antique and poetic, make them a distinct and remarkable people, yet hitherto they have formed no large theme for imaginative literature.

Next month a story by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, whose books have been much read on both sides of the Atlantic will appear in "Macmillan's series of pocket novels." The title is Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand, but the story has nothing to do with horses or coaching. Mrs. Pendleton is a widow with four admirers, who all propose at once. Thinking this a put-up joke, she accepts the four, and as they are all perfectly serious in their intentions, her troubles begin.

Mr. Arthur Strong, the librarian of the House of Lords, has for some time been editing a catalogue of Welbeck Abbey letters and other historical documents. He has now completed this task, and the book will be published by Mr. Murray on an early date. The Portland archives are singularly rich, as the calenders prepared by the Historical MSS. Commission have already shown. The present catalogue contains letters by several English Sovereigns and of English celebrities like Pitt, Clive, Swift, Cornwallis, and Lord Oxford. The book generally sets out the course of English history as it has passed over Welbeck Abbey.

Hein's "Selected Songs" is to be added to the daintily printed volumes which have been issued by the Guild of Handicrafts. It will be edited by Mr. Edmond Holmes, and printed in the original German with a frontispiece by Mr. Reginald Savage. A Guild of Handicrafts' Song Book" is also in preparation and there will be an issue of Cicero's "De Amicitia." It will give the Latin version and John Harrington's translation made in Elizabethan times. The Guild of Handicrafts has its press at Campden, in Gloucestershire, and Mr. Arnold publishes its volumes in London.

A volume bearing upon the great political question of the hour is announced for early publication by Messrs. Duckworth. It has the title "The Curse of Cobden and the Worship of Diana," and is in two parts. The first part, which is cast in the form of a dialogue between John Bull and John Bright, was published years ago, and is now reprinted. The second part brings the discussion of the subject of Free Trade and tariffs down to the present moment. The author of the volume, which is a criticism of Free Trade, is a gentleman associated with the coal industry Mr, J. Buckingham Pope.

Something has already been heard of a most elaborate American edition of the writings of Dickens, Now the first three volumes, containing the Pickwick Papers, are ready, and are about to be issued here by Messrs. Chapman. The splendour of the edition in the way of print, paper, and pictures may be expected to stir the admiration of every lover of Dickens. Its completeness as to Dickensiana, bibliography, and introductions can be gathered from the fact that the edition will run to fifty six volumes. The general editor and annotator is Mr. F. G. Kitton, and the list of contributors includes Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. Among the artists are Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. Hugh Thomson, and Mr. H. M. Brock.

It happens that two volumes which Mr. Lane is just issuing relate to the two topics that have most been engaging attention—tariffs and the Carlyles. Mr. W. S. Lilly is reissuing Mr. Justice Byle's Sophisms of Free Trade and Popular Political Economy, with an introduction and notes. In preparing these Mr. Lilly has been assisted by Mr. C. S. Devas. The other book is entitled, "The Nemesis of Froude," and is, in effect a reply to his posthumous pamphlet 'My Relations with Carlyle." Sir James Crichton Browne and Mr. Alexander Carlyle, we are told, look to this volume to clear Thomas Carlyle's memory of the imputations retailed by Miss Jewsbury, and eagerly clutched at by his biographer. Readers are promised a portrait of Miss Jewsbury, so they may judge whether or not she was the flimsy patter of a creature that Mrs. Carlyle called her.

There is to be an important supplement to the facsimile of the Shakespeare First Folio recently published by the Oxford University Press. It will be reproductions of the earliest accessible editions of that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio. This consists of the four poetical quarto volumes, Venus and Adonis (1593), Lucrece (1594), The Passionate Pilgrim (1599), and the Sonnets (1609), as well as the play of Pericles, which was first published in quarto in 1609, but was not included in a collected edition of Shakespeare's plays until the Third Folio of 1604. The whole reprint is to be executed under the direction of Mr. Sidney Lee, who will contribute full introductions containing the latest results of his researches with regard to the bibliography of Shakespeare's Poems and the play of Pericles.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is writing a volume on Thomas Moore for the English Men of Letters Series.—The new edition of Sir Archibald Geikie's Text-Book of Geology is nearly ready. Messrs. Macmillan publish it.—The Naturalist in La Plata, though first published eleven years ago, has not been forgotten by Mr. W. H. Hudson's admirers. They will be glad to hear that a fourth and cheaper edition of it, with Mr. Dent's imprint, is about to appear.—A second and cheaper edition of Miss Julia Cartwright's Beatrice D'Este, Duchess of Milan, is announced by Mr. Dent. On its publication in 1899 this book was the means of arousing considerable interest in the old Este family—an interest which has recently been reawakened by the same author's study of Isabella D'Este, the elder sister of Beatrice,

If one may judge by sundry indications, Rossetti and the movements his genius inspired are to-day in danger of being as much under-estimated as they were over-estimated in the period immediately following his death. Two publications of the week may recall the forgotten glamour of the great æsthetic epoch. One is the second instalment of Mr. William Rossetti's compilation of Rossetti Papers: 1862-1870 (Sands). The other is a new and the first cheap edition of William Morris's Defence of Guenevere and Other Poems, one of the most characteristic works of the school. Mr. W. B. Yeats has recently, in a sound and salutary piece of criticism, emphasised the contrast between the genius of Rossetti and that of Morris. In this volume, however, Morris was still under the Rossettian influence.

We are promised a volume of the correspondence of the late Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), to be edited by his daughter, Lady Betty Balfour. This ought to make a book full of interest.

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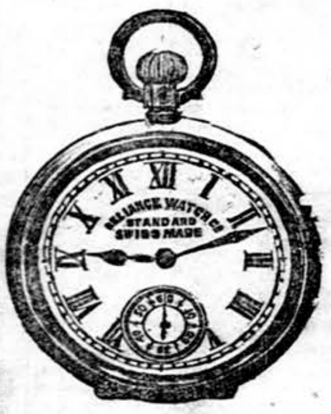

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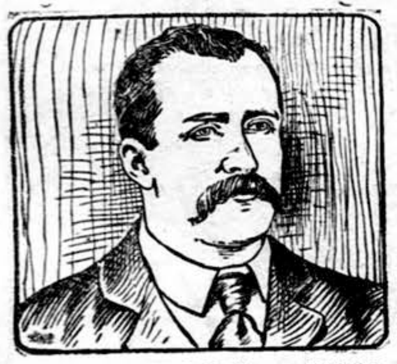

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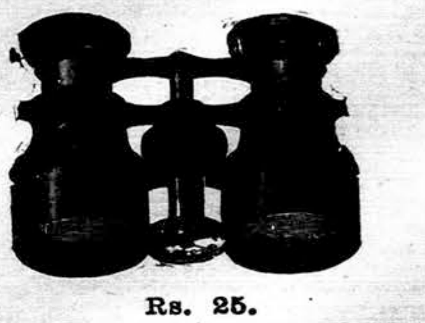

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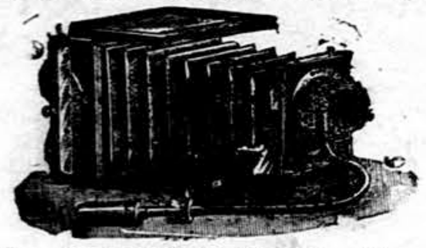

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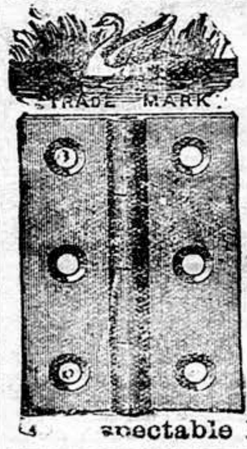

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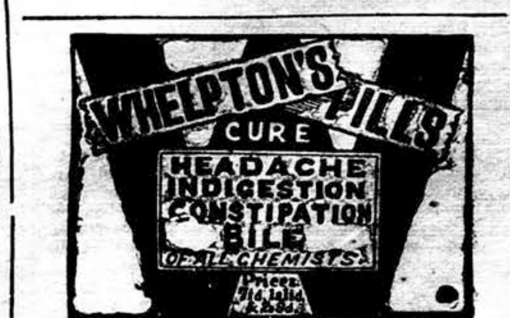

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